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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Threatening; light southeasterly winds, increasing.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,607. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41¼c; cash cotton, 7⅝c.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Wolcott of Colorado defended the Administration against the attacks of Senator Pettigrew. Senator Rawlins of Utah discussed the Currency bill. A suggestion was made in the House Committee on Territories yesterday to cut Alaska in two so as to create the Territory of Seward. The Lodge Immigration bill was reported favorably to the Senate yesterday. A resolution to extend the thanks of Congress to Rear Admirals Sampson and Schley and their men was introduced by Senator McComas of Maryland. Senator Pettigrew submitted a petition from the women of South Dakota asking a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution empowering women to vote in the United States and the new possessions.—Page 5.

LEGISLATURE.—Col. John N. Partridge, State Superintendent of Public Works, submitted his report to the Legislature yesterday. The State Board of Regents also reported. The report of the joint committee on taxation was submitted in both houses, and bills to carry out the recommendations of the committee were introduced.—Page 8.

FOREIGN.—It was rumored in London yesterday for a portion of Gen. Buller's forces had crossed the Tugela River. There is reason to believe that a forward movement to the relief of Ladysmith is in progress. Great praise is showered upon the colonial troops by the London press for the effectiveness of their work in South Africa. It was reported yesterday that many Boers, demoralized by their recent repulse at Ladysmith, were returning northward. W. K. Vanderbilt's yacht has arrived at the Azores. Consul General Mason at Berlin is recovering from an attack of influenza. The Scandinavian Foreign Minister says all unfriendliness between Norway and Sweden is merely on the surface. Lady Alice Montagu, sister of the Duke of Manchester, was buried yesterday.—Pages 1 and 4.

Page 1.

The Republicans in the Twentieth Assembly District last night passed resolutions declaring in favor of Gov. Roosevelt in his fight with Louis F. Payn.

Interest in the affairs of the State Trust Company centred yesterday in the loan of $435,470.48 made to Superintendent of Insurance Payn, about which there is a controversy as to the value of the collateral.

Two bids for the rapid transit road were opened yesterday, one of $39,300,000 and a bonus on gross receipts and the other of $35,000,000. The contract, which will be let as a whole, may be awarded to-day.

Page 2.

In the Molineux trial Mr. Osborne endeavored to establish a definite motive by calling women employed at places where Mrs. Molineux lived before her marriage.

Page 3.

The annual report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, made public yesterday, calls attention to the growing danger of railroad combinations and urges remedial legislation.

Judge Thayer, in St. Louis yesterday, ordered the release of J. P. Reese, member of the Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America, who was convicted of contempt of court in addressing Kansas strikers last October.

Page 8.

The friends of John Sabine Smith outwitted his opponents at the annual election of the Republican Club last night.

United States District Judge Waddill, at Norfolk, Va., yesterday denied the application of Thomas F. Ryan of this city for an injunction against the consolidation of the Seaboard Air Line and other railways.

Page 11.

Rod mill workers employed by the American Steel and Wire Company at Cleveland and Pittsburg went out on strike yesterday.

The Transatlantic steamship lines have announced increased rates for Spring and Summer, expecting a great rush of tourists to the Paris Exposition.

Page 14.

Miss Helen F. Clark spoke yesterday at the Methodist preachers' meeting on "The Religious Condition of New York."

The new Post Office arrangement by which residents may have mail registered by letter carriers went into effect yesterday.

Charges of heresy against the Rev. Dr. Arthur C. McGiffert were formally presented before the New York Presbytery by the Rev. Dr. G. W. F. Birch.

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IS ALCOHOL A FOOD?

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Jan. 15.—Prof. Atwater of Wesleyan University when asked this afternoon if he had anything to say in reply to the statements published in "An Appeal to Truth," issued by the committee appointed at the Northfield conference of Christian Workers to investigate his statements on the nutritive value of alcohol, said he did not care to discuss the matter one way or the other. He did say, however, that the newspaper correspondent who sent out the report in advance of his lecture before the Middletown Scientific Association on "The Nutritive Value of Alcohol," June 13, 1899, would have this thought to accompany him through life, that "he had done an immense amount of harm."

Prof. H. W. Conn, who is at the head of the department of biology at Wesleyan, which includes physiology, was seen, and talked freely on the subject. He said the whole matter rested upon a definition.

"Prof. Atwater," said Prof. Conn, "has taken one definition and this committee another. Prof. Atwater maintains that anything that builds up tissues, gives energy, or protects tissues is a food. This committee would add some qualifying statement as 'with a normal action of the body.' Now, whether alcohol, whose purpose as a food is to serve as a fuel, produces a normal action of the body, Prof. Atwater does not say. He has taken the matter up from a purely chemical standpoint; he has had nothing to do with the effects of alcohol upon the circulatory system or the nervous system. He has said nothing about its moral effect, yet this committee has taken it up from these points of view.

"Prof. Atwater is a chemist, and as such is only interested in the oxidation of alcohol. He is not a physiologist and does not pretend to be. That the injurious effects of alcohol more than balance the food value Prof. Atwater has neither affirmed nor denied."

When Prof. Conn was asked whether he would class alcohol as a food, he replied:

"That depends. If I were talking to a scientific man I would say yes. If in common, no, because both do not have the same idea as to the meaning of the word food.

"In one respect, at least, Prof. Atwater has been misjudged. While maintaining that alcohol is a food, he has always taught his classes at Wesleyan that it is dangerous food, and can never take the place of bread and meat. But this does not justify the statement that it is not a food."

DR. STOLZ MAY COME HERE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Dr. Joseph Stolz, rabbi of Isaiah Temple and member of the Board of Education, has received an invitation to preach before the members of the Temple Ahawath Chesed, Lexington Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, New York. The invitation was signed by the Secretary of the congregation, D. W. Richman, who added that the purpose was to extend a call to Dr. Stolz.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of Isaiah Temple has been called by President Adolf Kraus for Thursday night. Although Dr. Stolz has not expressed himself decidedly, he has said enough to make it understood that he does not want to leave the pulpit he now occupies.

TWO RAPID TRANSIT BIDS ARE RECEIVED

Andrew Onderdonk's Figures, $39,300,000 and a Bonus on Gross Receipts.

MAY REPRESENT VANDERBILTS

John B. McDonald, a Tammany Man, Offers to Build for $35,000,000—Contract to be Let as a Whole May Be Awarded To-Day.

Two bids for the rapid transit road were opened yesterday morning at the rooms of the Rapid Transit Commission. One was from Andrew Onderdonk, who offers to build the road in its entirety for $39,300,000, and the other from John B. McDonald, a Tammany contractor, whose figures are $35,000,000. Outside of the difference of $4,300,000 in the respective bids, Mr. Onderdonk offers a bonus on the gross receipts of the road above $5,000,000.

No award was made yesterday, the Rapid Transit Commissioners deciding to adjourn to figure out the more advantageous bid before coming to a decision. A sub-committee which met in Controller Coler's office during the afternoon decided, however, to award the contract as a whole, and not by single sections, as the advertisement for bidders reads. This recommendation will be adopted at the adjourned meeting of the Commissioners, to be held this afternoon, and means that the underground road will be begun along different parts of the route simultaneously, thus greatly expediting the work.

The award is likely to be made to-day, or possibly it may be deferred for a day or two. So far as the bona fide nature of the bids is concerned and the responsibility of the candidates for the contract, no doubt was expressed by any members of the board but that, unless unforeseen contingencies arise, the work on the underground road will proceed without delay.

With regard to the financiers behind the contractors, it was said in many quarters that the bid of Mr. Onderdonk means the backing of the Vanderbilt interests, while that of Mr. McDonald is a Tammany proposition, in which the group of financiers known as the "Whitney syndicate" is interested. Just who are the men most deeply concerned in the enterprise is a matter, however, of more or less surmise.

The bids were opened at noon. Every member of the commission was present, including Mayor Van Wyck and Controller Coler. There were also present Edward M. Shepard, counsel to the board; William Barclay Parsons, its Chief Engineer; Albert B. Boardman of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, and Deputy Controller Levey.

MR. ONDERDONK'S BID.

The bid of Andrew Onderdonk was accompanied by a certified check for $150,000 signed by Gen. Samuel Thomas and drawn on the National Park Bank. It was separated into propositions for the four sections of the road, according to the terms of the advertisement, as follows:

First Section—From the southern terminus at the City Hall to Fifty-ninth Street, $17,000,000.

First and second sections, the second including (a) the part on the west side, from Fifty-ninth Street to One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, and (b) the part on the east side beginning with the branch at One Hundred and Third Street and the Boulevard, and extending to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, $28,000,000.

First, second, and third sections, the third including (a) the part on the west side from One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street to Fort George, and (b) the part on the east side from One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street to Melrose Avenue, $35,500,000.

Sections one, two, three, and four, the latter section including (a) the part on the west side north of Fort George, and (b) the part on the east side, north of Melrose Avenue, $39,300,000.

In addition to the provision requiring that the contractor shall pay as rental for operating the road the amount of interest on the city bonds, and in addition 1 per cent. of the gross receipts to be applied to the sinking fund, Mr. Onderdonk also agrees to pay to the city for the fifty years' rental 5 per cent. on the first million above gross receipts of $5,000,000, and 2½ per cent. additional on each additional million above the first million up to a maximum of 15 per cent.

He agrees to deposit $1,000,000 in cash or securities, offering for the latter 1,000 Southern Railway and East Tennessee reorganization mortgage bonds. He gives as sureties for the $1,000,000 continuing bonds called for in the specifications, the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company, Samuel Shortridge, and Frank E. Randall, Treasurer of the Southern Trust Company; for the $5,000,000 bond for construction and equipment, the sureties are the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company, the American Surety Company, Samuel Shortridge, Frank E. Randall, and Nathaniel Havens, F. W. Whitridge of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad is mentioned in the bid as interested with Mr. Onderdonk. Mr. Whitridge presented the bid.

MR. McDONALD'S OFFER.

Mr. McDonald's bid for the same route is as follows: First section, $15,000,000; first and second sections, $26,000,000; first, second, and third sections, $32,000,000; all four sections, $35,000,000. The $1,000,000 continuing bond is qualified by the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company, and the American Surety Company of New York. The same sureties are on the $5,000,000 bond. The $150,000 certified check accompanying Mr. McDonald's bid is drawn on the Gallatin National Bank. He does not offer any percentage on the gross receipts.

As early as 11 o'clock the rooms of the commission began to fill up, and by noon they contained a crowd of interested citizens from all parts of the city anxious to ascertain if the rapid transit question of years was at last going to be settled. Two prospective bidders who failed to come up to the requirements were turned down in short order by the board before the other bids were opened.

One was A. C. Hume, a lawyer, who protested against any bids being opened, and wanted an adjournment, saying he represented two or three companies that had pooled their interests, one being the Terminal Company and another the United Company. In answer to a question by Mayor Van Wyck, Mr. Hume said his clients were people of importance, including engineers and business men. He said they had been negotiating for a loan, and had been further delayed on some technical matter.

He could not give the Mayor a satisfactory list of the Directors of the companies he said he represented. He said the Terminal Company was organized for the purpose of connecting Manhattan, New Jersey, and Brooklyn, and was backed by substantial men.

"Give us some names," asked Mayor Van Wyck.

Mr. Hume mentioned Sooysmith & Co., Cambridge and Johnston Livingston, but stuck there.

"You do not seem to know much about your clients," was the Mayor's retort.

METROPOLIS COMPANY'S EFFORT.

Frederick B. Esler and Henry L. Sprague, who said they represented the Metropolis Construction Company, made a hurried effort to get in a bid at the last minute. Mr. Esler made a speech saying everything was prepared except the bond, and if an adjournment could be taken for a few days the company would qualify.

He mentioned the names of Dr. Seward Webb, Edward Lauterbach, Charles Miller, and George S. Scott among others as being behind the company. Mr. Esler further explained that at the last moment they found that the trust companies had failed them, and he only wanted time in order to get individual bondsmen. They were all ready to go on with the construction.

"Are you prepared to hand in a certified check for $150,000?" asked Mr. Orr.

"No," was the reply, "but—"

"That is all," said Mr. Orr decisively. "We cannot consider it." Mr. Esler withdrew looking disappointed.

A protest from the Third Avenue Railroad Company signed by W. N. Amory, its Secretary, was read in which he recited that in 1892 the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners sold him a 999 years' franchise to construct a road under Broadway. He protested against anything being done that would prejudice his rights, and said his interests had wholly complied with the law. This protest is still before the board, but the commissioners seemed to forget all about it after the paper was read.

Before adjournment a committee of three was appointed comprising Controller Coler and Commissioners Jesup and Rives to examine the bids and securities. Mr. Shepard and Engineer Parsons, together with Mr. Orr and Mr. Boardman, were present, and what was ostensibly a committee meeting was practically a meeting of the board. During the afternoon Mr. Whitridge, representing Andrew Onderdonk, appeared at the Controller's office, presumably to speak for his principal.

THE COMMISSIONERS PLEASED.

The members of the commission expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the two bids, considering that they are reasonable and under the sums it was expected would be presented. Mr. Orr said that they bore out Mr. Parsons's figures. He called attention to the fact that before the court commission the engineer's figures were questioned.

"These bids," Mr. Orr added, "show that we were right. They are satisfactory. It is a splendid vindication for Mr. Parsons." Mr. Orr would not say which bid he thought was the more advantageous to the city. This, he said, would be determined probably by this afternoon.

On its face the bid of Andrew Onderdonk, it was said, might appear to offer the better terms, although it is $4,300,000 above Mr. McDonald's. The offer of additional compensation to the city is dependent upon gross receipts, and while the contractor pays the interest on the rapid transit bonds, leaving the city without expense in that respect, it was said by one of the officials that in the absence of close figures as between the bids he did not think the difference would be very great.

Controller Coler said: "I am not prepared to say now which bid is the better for us to accept. Both are under the amount I thought would be bid, for I expected that the road would cost $40,000,000, considering chiefly the increase in the cost of steel and iron. They are both good bids. I think it very probable that the award will be made to-morrow.

"In the matter of awarding all four sections at once, this is made possible by the passage of the constitutional amendment raising the city's debt limit, by taking off the old county debts saddled upon the city. Whatever is done the subject is in strong hands. The Commissioners are practical men, and will make the best disposition possible of the contract."

William Barclay Parsons expressed himself as pleased also with the propositions to build the road. He said his previous estimates had been from $30,000,000 to $35,000,000. But later, owing to the increase in the cost of steel and the passage of the eight-hour law, he had increased his estimates to beween $37,000,000 and $40,000,000.

PROBABLE GROSS RECEIPTS.

Mr. Parsons in answer to a question as to the probable gross receipts said: "We have no figures now, and that is a question I do not care to go into at present. Our carrying capacity will be greater than that of the elevated road. That system gives gross receipts of from ten to twelve millions, roughly speaking. There is no question that the rapid transit's revenue will exceed $5,000,000. It has been estimated at $6,000,000. Mr. Onderdonk's offer will therefore have to be carefully considered."

It is believed in some quarters, however, that the contract will be awarded to Mr. McDonald. One of the officials in this connection made the following remark in answer to a question as to who would likely get the contract:

"It is a matter of history that these offers of percentages to the city on gross receipts, or, in other words, additional compensation to the city, never pan out. The city is flimflammed in some way after all the work on the part of the city officials to get what has been agreed upon."

"Is this taken to mean that Mr. McDonald has been agreed upon?"

"You figure that out for yourself," was the reply. "Although no decision has been arrived at."

Gen. Samuel Thomas, about two months ago, admitted that a syndicate of which he was a member was considering the advisability of submitting a bid for the tunnel contract. When it was seen yesterday that his check accompanied the bid of Mr. Onderdonk, it was apparent that the syndicate had reached an affirmative decision upon the question. When Gen. Thomas was seen, however, a few hours after the opening of the bids, he declined to make any statement in regard to the matter. He was at that time engaged in conversation with Mr. Onderdonk.

"Go and see Mr. Whitridge," said Gen. Thomas. "He is the only man who is authorized to speak in regard to the matter."

Mr. Whitridge, who is mentioned in the Onderdonk bid as being associated with Mr. Onderdonk in making the proposal, is a lawyer, of the firm of Cary & Whitridge, and has an office in the same building with that of Gen. Thomas. He has been connected as counsel with many financial transactions, among the latest being the transfer of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad to Vanderbilt control. It was probably the fact of his association with that matter which caused it to be inferred in some quarters that there was Vanderbilt capital behind the Onderdonk bid. Mr. Whitridge, however, declined to say anything in regard to the financial interests represented in the bid.

MR. WHITRIDGE TALKS.

"If our bid should be accepted," said Mr. Whitridge, "we are ready to give all the information desired in regard to the men who are behind it, but if it should be rejected the names would be of no public interest. All I desire to say is what is perhaps self-evident, that under certain conditions our bid might be more advantageous to the city than that of Mr. McDonald."

Mr. Whitridge then proceeded to call attention to the offer in the Onderdonk bid to pay 5 per cent. on the gross earnings of the road above $5,000,000 a year up to $6,000,000, 7½ per cent. on all over $5,000,000 if the earnings should reach $7,000,000, and so on at a progressive ratio for each additional $1,000,000 of earnings up to $10,000,000. He showed that the city would thus receive the following sums from the corresponding amounts of earnings:

Earnings.	City's Receipts.
$6,000,000	$50,000
7,000,000	150,000
8,000,000	300,000
9,000,000	500,000
10,000,000	750,000

"You see," said Mr. Whitridge, "the question really resolves itself into one of the commission's opinion of the earning capacity of the road."

Andrew Onderdonk, the bidder who represents the Thomas syndicate, is at present engaged in carrying out a contract with the Government for the dredging of a new ship channel in New York Harbor, the contract price being about $4,000,000. For the purpose of this undertaking he organized a corporation under the name of the Metropolitan Dredging Company. He is also connected with the Union Bridge Company. Mr. Onderdonk built the Canadian Pacific Railroad through British Columbia, and has done important canal work for the Canadian Government. He has had experience in tunnel work, having built a tunnel under Lake Michigan at Chicago.

MR. McDONALD AND TAMMANY.

According to reports in circulation yesterday, the bid of Mr. McDonald was largely the result of a conference of Tammany leaders held at the Democratic Club about ten days ago, although it was thought not unlikely that Mr. McDonald would have bid any way. It is said that with Mr. McDonald, who is a member of the Finance Committee of Tammany and a cousin of Corporation Counsel Whalen, and who is at present engaged in building the Jerome Park reservoir, are associated Daniel F. McMahon, Andrew Freedman, John F. Carroll, and other Tammany leaders.

President John W. Keller, when asked last night if the bid of McDonald was one which represented Mr. Croker of the Tammany organization, said:

"I have no knowledge that it is. I do not even know what the bids were except as I have seen them in the newspapers. I can say, so far as I know, the bid is not for Tammany or any member or number of members of that organization."

"I expected to get the contract," said Mr. McDonald at the Hoffman House last evening. I have made arrangements for the necessary bonds and I can have the work started inside of thirty days from now if the commission promptly awards the contract. The undertaking does not dismay me in the least, and once started, I shall push the work to a speedy completion."

The route of the road is as follows: From the City Hall through Centre Street, Elm Street, Lafayette Place, Fourth Avenue to the Grand Central Station; west on Forty-second Street to Broadway, to One Hundred and Third Street, where the route divides into one for the upper east side and one for the upper west side. The west side route from One Hundred and Third Street continues along Broadway to One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, thence along Eleventh Avenue to Fort George, and along the Harlem River to King's Bridge. On the east side branch the route from One Hundred and Third Street is to One Hundred and Fourth Street, to Central Park, to Lenox Avenue, to One Hundred and Forty-second Street, under the Harlem River, to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to Third Avenue, to and under and by viaduct along Westchester Avenue to Southern Boulevard, to Boston Road and Bronx Park.

Up-Town Citizens Celebrate.

An anti-partisan mass meeting was held in the rooms of the Liberal Republican Club, 460 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, last evening to celebrate what the participants considered the first step to securing rapid transit. A number of speeches were made and resolutions adopted thanking the Mayor, Corporation Counsel, Controller, and members of the Rapid Transit Commission for the interest they have taken in the matter.

QUAY'S AND CLARK'S CHANCES.

In the Former's Case It Is Predicted, in the Latter's Believed, that Action Will Be Unfavorable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—"What the friends of Quay are trying to do," said a Republican who is watching the Senatorial contest in which Mr. Quay is interested, with much concern, "is to smother the real issue under a blanket of goodfellowship."

The same Republican, who has had opportunity to ascertain the probabilities in case a vote should be now taken, said he knew that six, and probably seven, Eastern Senators would vote against seating Quay, and that the probability was that he would be rejected. All his information was to the effect that the majority against Quay would be more decisive, possibly, than was the majority in the Corbet case, which in comparison, according to his judgment, was a better case for the applicant than the case of Quay, where the Legislature had a chance to elect, but refused to elect the man whom afterward it was attempted to force upon the Senate and the country.

According to Senator J. K. Jones, the reports of conversation among the Democrats are not correct. Mr. Jones says there will be no notable gains for Quay on the right of the chamber.

Day by day the Quay and Clark cases are being more talked about as being in some way associated. But they are very different. Quay comes Democrats and Republicans alleged to have been bought to vote in his favor. Thirty thousand dollars of the money alleged to have been used in the bribing process has been exhibited in the course of the investigation. More is on the way.

The alleged bribers and bribed have testified. It was a trap, and the defense seems to be that the richer candidate was fighting the devil with fire in State so thoroughly debauched that hereafter no Senator can be elected unless he is willing to bid higher than the man said to have been elected last by reckless expenditure of money.

Why it should be said that if Quay gets in Clark will stay in is a secret that is known to those most immediately interested, but it is a fact that the two cases are being talked of together as having some relation, each to the other, and as certain to be decided in the same way. Already it is known that the majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections is opposed to seating Quay. It is believed that a majority of the committee is in favor of rejecting Clark. Just how the two reports against two anxious men are to be voted down must be left to time and the vote to determine.

MAY BE SENATE OFFICERS.

Names Mentioned for Posts if New Men Are Chosen—New Office for Col. Bright, Possible.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Next Friday the Republicans of the Senate will meet again in caucus to determine whether they will elect new officers for the Senate, and, if so, who those new officers shall be. It cannot be said that there is general anxiety to have a change made. There is difference of opinion among Senators. Many of them want to elect a new Secretary. Some desire to have a new Sergeant at Arms. A few would rather let the present officers remain than take chances by electing some of the candidates, who are responsible for the repeated paragraphs that are getting into the newspapers.

If James S. Shearman, representative from New York, is to be the new Secretary, he does not admit it. It is quite generally asserted now that Mr. Clarkson is no longer worth mentioning as a candidate, since the caucus discussed him and Mr. Platt was constrained to withdraw him. There has been some mention of the name of Gen. H. V. Boynton.

As for the office of Sergeant at Arms, now filled by Col. R. J. Bright, if it is filled by any change it is intimated that another Indiana man, Col. Ransdell, formerly Marshal of the District of Columbia, will get it rather than the candidate from North Carolina or from any other State.

For a day or two there has been a rumor that if a change is made in the office of Sergeant at Arms, the majority of the Senate, in co-operation with the majority of the House, will create the office of Superintendent of the Capitol and give it to Col. Bright as a recognition of his ability as an officer, and to provide a manager of the whole building. The latter would have general charge of the premises, a function exercised by the architect of the Capitol besides his strictly professional duties.

A Beautiful Souvenir Mug Will Be presented to our bottled beer customers on record February 1st. THE OTTO HUBER BREWERY, Broadway and 42d St. Telephone: 2902-38th St.—Adv.

MR. PAYN'S $435,000 LOAN

Mr. Kilburn Says It Did Not Cause State Trust Investigation.

QUESTION OF THE COLLATERAL

Kling's Attorney Says Security Is Less Than Loan, Although Mr. Kilburn Declares It Ample.

Interest in the affairs of the State Trust Company is now practically confined to the loan made to State Superintendent of Insurance Louis F. Payn. Superintendent Kilburn of the State Banking Department has declared the attack made against the company by Abram Kling a "closed incident." He said on Sunday night that he would have nothing more to do or say in the matter.

The talk yesterday in relation to the loan of $435,470.48 to Mr. Payn caused Mr. Kilburn to give out another statement last night explaining the position of Gov. Roosevelt, Gen. Andrews, and himself as to the cause of starting the examination. In this statement Mr. Kilburn says:

"Neither the Governor nor myself ordered any examination especially with reference to Mr. Payn's loan with the State Trust Company. Among the loans complained of by Mr. Kling was the one to Mr. Payn, and the circumstances connected with this loan were examined into in the same manner that was pursued with reference to all other loans mentioned by Mr. Kling and for the same purpose. The facts regarding this loan developed during the examination and were purely incidental to the examination and not the cause of it.

"Neither the Governor, Gen. Andrews, nor myself has made public anything contained in Mr. Kling's petition, and we regret we had not the power to prevent its publication."

An official of the Trust Company, in speaking of the same matter, said: "Superintendent Kilburn in all his interviews in the newspapers makes the statement that every loan made by the company is amply secured. He has made the same statement to this office also. It is a sufficient refutation to the charge that a loan was made to Mr. Payn on insufficient collateral."

In answer to an inquiry the same official said a margin of 20 per cent. of the amount of the loan was usually required by a trust company in the collateral for that loan.

Charles W. Bacon, who has been acting as the attorney of Mr. Kling in the present controversy, does not take the same view as to Mr. Payn's loan. According to Mr. Bacon, the report of Gen. Andrews will disclose the fact that Mr. Payn obtained a loan $435,470.48 on the following securities: $15,000 New York and North Shore firsts, 1,050 shares Electric Storage, 1,012½ Metropolitan Street Railway, 500 United States Express, 100 Electric Storage, (preferred,) and a certified check for $100,000 drawn by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company on the State Trust, and marked "Construction account."

Mr. Bacon gives the following valuation to these collaterals: New York and North Shore firsts, $15,000; Electric Storage, at 75, $123,750; Metropolitan, $105,988; United States Express, at 45, $22,000, and Electric Storage preferred, at 77, $7,700. These securities with the one-hundred-thousand-dollar check show at Mr. Bacon's figures a value of only $434,418, which is less than the loan instead of being 20 per cent. in excess.

In answer to the statement made by President Johnston of the trust company that Mr. Kling had been dropped from the Board of Directors of the American Surety Company, Mr. Bacon said: "Thomas F. Ryan sent W. H. Wheelock, temporarily President of the Trust Company, and still one of its Directors, to Mr. Kling, who held 400 shares of the American Surety Company and 190 of the State Trust Company. Mr. Wheelock told Mr. Kling that he would have to sell one-half of the latter stock to the syndicate at $200. Mr. Kling refused to sell, believing that it would soon be worth $400.

"In a few minutes Mr. Ryan called him on the telephone and told him that he was making a fool of himself by not selling his stock. Mr. Kling still refused to sell. Mr. Ryan then said, 'You are a Director in the surety company. If you do not sell one-half of your stock to us we shall drop you from the board.' Mr. Kling told Mr. Ryan to go ahead, and he was almost immediately dropped from the Board of Directors of the American Surety Company."

As to the criticisms on Morris S. Decker, formerly Secretary of the trust company, assisting Gen. Andrews in the examination, Mr. Bacon said that Mr. Decker had been asked to aid in the work at the special request of Gov. Roosevelt. Gov. Kling was anxious to have him owing to his knowledge of the system of bookkeeping in use by the company.

President Walter S. Johnston, R. A. C. Smith, William F. Sheehan, and others interested in the State Trust Company held a consultation in the President's private office yesterday afternoon. Mr. Johnston declined to talk about the affairs of the company with the reporters after this conference. An authorized representative of the company, to whose attention Mr. Bacon's statement was called later, said:

"Mr. Bacon may go on making all the statements he cares to, and issuing all the figures that he can get the newspapers to print. We shall pay no attention to him and make no answer. The State Trust Company is simply going about its business, and any report to be made on the matter must come from the Banking Department. Any man of common sense can see the personal nature of Mr. Kling's attacks."

"Would Mr. Kling, as a former Director, or Mr. Bacon as his counsel, not be in a position to know what collateral was given to secure Mr. Payn's loan?" he was asked.

"No," was the reply.

STATE TRUST INVESTIGATION.

A Reader Blames Gov. Roosevelt for the Action He Took.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with interest your editorial of this morning on the Banking Department and the State Trust Company, and agree pretty well with your conclusions except as to the application. I think on reflection you will absolve the Superintendent of the Banking Department from any error of conduct in conducting "with noise and publicity an investigation that the welfare of the company and recognized public policy demanded should be made quietly and without any public annoyance."

If you will read back through your own news columns, you will find that the request for the examination by the disgruntled stockholder and ex-official was made to the Governor, and that it was upon the initiative of the Governor that ex-Adjt. Gen. Avery D. Andrews was appointed to conduct the investigation, as it was stated, substantially, that the reason for this extraordinary conduct was because of the legal questions involved, &c.

This was a reason given by the Governor and iterated by the Superintendent of Banks to shield the Governor from criticism for going outside of the well-equipped and thoroughly competent corps of examiners of the Banking Department to investigate this particular company on a complaint which proves to have been absolutely inadequate and grounded in bad faith.

Mr. Kilburn, the Superintendent of Banks, aside from his very considerable practical banking experience and his excellent record as a public official in the performance of his duties as the Superintendent and official visitor of financial institutions, is a member of the bar and a lawyer of equal repute in financial matters with the ex-Adjutant General.

It is plain from the procedure and its result that "Tactless Teddy" has made another flying leap to a "busted" bronco and that the examination of this company on this thin, sleazy complaint was taken outside the department and given to a man other than a regular employe of the Banking Department because the Governor hoped from it to gain some advantage in his pending fight to oust the present Superintendent of Insurance, and that he apparently decided on that course without any regard or consideration for the financial institution involved or its depositors.

The action and its result speak for itself and are but another evidence of the lack of sound, discriminating judgment on the part of an otherwise able man.

Mr. Kilburn is known to be an organization Republican. It is suspected the organization favors the retention of Mr. Payn; ergo, where it is hoped or suspected that a financial institution may be connected with Mr. Payn in a way that should subject it to criticism, the Governor refuses to trust the regular channels, and insists upon the appointment of an outsider under obligations, and therefore friendly to himself.

This communication, however, is not for the purpose of criticising the Governor, but to call your attention and the attention of such of your readers as may have been influenced by the strong editorial in this morning's paper, to the fact that the Banking Department was not to blame for the "noise and publicity" with which the investigation of the State Trust Company was conducted. H.

New York, Jan. 15, 1900.

WILL NOT SUPPORT MR. PAYN.

Republicans in Capt. Goddard's District Pass Resolutions Supporting Gov. Roosevelt.

It was demonstrated last at a meeting of the East Side Republican Club that Superintendent of Insurance Payn will not be able to count on any support in the Twentieth Assembly District in his fight against Gov. Roosevelt to retain the position from which it is the intention of the Executive to oust him.

The sentiment of the district was expressed at a large meeting held in the clubhouse, 217 East Thirty-fourth Street. Capt. F. Norton Goddard, the leader of the district, started the ball rolling by introducing a set of resolutions indorsing the stand taken by the Governor and condemning all those in the party who did not rally to his support. The reading of the resolutions started a wave of enthusiasm and they were adopted unanimously. The resolutions read in part as follows:

Resolved, That the regular Republican organization of the Twentieth Assembly District pledges to Gov. Roosevelt its loyal support through thick and thin, and condemns those unworthy Republicans who desire to stir up factional opposition to his exercise of his Constitutional powers, and to thwart him in his efforts to carry out his honest, far-seeing, and Republican policy of filling all offices in his gift with the best men available.

Capt. Goddard, in introducing the resolutions, made an address which was enthusiastically received and which showed at once the feeling of the representatives of the district. He said in part:

"We see a great deal in the papers just now about the State Superintendent of Insurance and of Gov. Roosevelt's intention not to renominate the present incumbent. As this is a matter that concerns the Republican Party, it seems suitable that we should give expression to our views, and I think our views are that opposition to Gov. Roosevelt in this matter is wrong. [Applause.]

"To oppose Gov. Roosevelt means to oppose as good a Republican as ever sat in the Governor's chair—that is a fine business for self-styled Republicans to be in. [Cheers and applause.]

"To oppose him means to encourage Democrats and corporations who are sore on him for taxing their franchises, and the boodlers, whose boodling he interferes with.

"To oppose him means to oppose the best friend that the poorer class of people, on whose votes in this district we are absolutely dependent for success, have got in office in this State to-day.

"We are, therefore, in favor of Gov. Roosevelt through thick and thin, because he is helping us to win our battle right in this district. We are in favor of him because he is making Republican votes for us every day, because his every act is a justification of the wisdom and honesty of the organization that nominated him, and thus increases the strength of that organization and of us as a part of it, and enables us to get independent men and honest Democrats to join with us, and unless I am very much mistaken will enable us to free our city, at the next Mayoralty election, from the putrid and polluting political pestilence which disfigures and makes loathsome the rule of Tammany in almost every public department, and will enable us to do it under Republican leadership. [Applause.]

"Factional opposition to Gov. Roosevelt of any kind, and especially in a matter like this of the State Superintendent of Insurance, where he manifestly is acting in accordance with his high ideals of his public duty if unrebuked by the Republican organization is calculated to repel and discourage the citizens whose absolute confidence we must possess if we are to realize the golden hope of uniting for a Republican Mayoralty candidate the support of all good citizens, without which such a man must fall of election." [Great applause.]

GOVERNOR AND MR. PAYN SILENT.

Both Decline to Say Anything About the State Trust Company.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Gov. Roosevelt and Superintendent Payn both refuse to say anything about the State Trust Company's affairs. Superintendent Kilburn reached Albany to-night, but has not seen the Governor.

Gov. Roosevelt suggested the name of Gen. Andrews, his personal friend, to Superintendent Kilburn, who assigned him to make an investigation of the State Trust Company. It is suggested here that as Superintendent Kilburn and Superintendent Payn are both State officials, Gov. Roosevelt thought it best not to have one State official make a report on another.

It is understood that the name of the man selected by Gov. Roosevelt to succeed Mr. Payn as State Superintendent of Insurance will be sent to the Senate on Thursday.

SEEKING A TREASURE BOX.

Valuables of Miss Ackerley of Asbury Park Cannot Be Found.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Jan. 15.—The funeral of Miss Susan Ackerley of Mount Hermon Villa, Ocean Grove, was held yesterday afternoon. Miss Ackerley was at one time the proprietor of a fashionable millinery establishment in New York City, but of late years was to some extent a recluse.

J. Wesley Cross, the executor of Miss Ackerley's estate, is searching for a box referred to by Miss Ackerley before her death. The box is said to contain a receipt for $25,000 in Government bonds. Mr. Cross, who is a Justice of the Peace, was called in to draw up Miss Ackerley's will the day before she died. She directed that the money from the bonds be given to Mrs. Isabella Condell, a second cousin, living in New York.

No trace of the box has yet been found. Mrs. Harriett of Philadelphia, a former nurse, and several Ocean Grove and Asbury Park residents are mentioned as beneficiaries in the will.

WILL OF SAMUEL DANA GREENE.

A Small Estate Is Left Aside from Insurance of $20,000.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, Jan. 15.—The will of Lieut. Samuel Dana Greene, who with Mrs. Greene was drowned while skating on the Mohawk last Monday, was admitted to probate to-day. It is one of the most peculiarly worded instruments that have ever been filed in this county.

The will says: "If my said wife be not living at the time of my decease and for one week thereafter, then I devise and bequeath said rest and residue to the person or persons who would be entitled to the same if I died intestate."

Mrs. Greene was a daughter of Rear Admiral Chandler, and both of the executors named in her will, which also was admitted to probate to-day, are dead. The estate is small, although Lieut. Greene's salary as one of the managers of the General Electric Company was in the neighborhood of

two miles of the Colonial camp at Birds River, the British force being too weak to interfere.

A partial development of the movement referred to in these dispatches Jan 12, though by no means the main objective hinted at, can be recorded to-day in the formation of a strong committee of South Africans and ex-officials, with Lord Loch, the former Governor of Cape Colony and British High Commissioner, as President. The object is the remedying of the defects of the War Office. When the War Office sanctioned the formation of a corps of South Africans acquainted with the topography of the country and the Dutch and Kafir languages, the committee insisted that they must choose their own officers. The War Office demurred, but the committee pointed out that the South Africans were cognizant of the defects in the campaign and were not going out to be led to slaughter like sheep and the officials yielded. Consequently, prominent South Africans, crack shots, and acquainted with every stream and kopje, are flocking to join the contingent. As a prominent enlister said:

"We are not going to fight for promotion or the Victoria Cross. We simply want to meet the Boers on their own ground and according to our own methods. Our object is to defeat the enemy and not run splendid but useless risks."

ORANGE FREE STATE INVADED.

ORANGE RIVER, Jan. 12.—Gen. Wood, for the first time in the campaign, has established a post in the enemy's country. With a force of all arms he took up a position Jan. 6 at Zeutpans Drift, on the north side of the Orange River, in the Free State.

RUSHING SUPPLIES FOR BOERS.

LONDON Jan. 16.—The Daily Mail publishes the following from a special correspondent at Le Creusot, France:

"After two days' inquiry, I do not hesitate to assert that the Schneider Company is not only working night and day in the manufacture of guns and ammunition for the Boers, but that it has already packed, ready for shipment to the Transvaal, six heavy guns of large calibre. The workmen told me that ere long thirty additional guns would be dispatched to the Boers."

The Hamburg correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"An export firm here has undertaken the immediate delivery of 300,000 meters of barbed wire to the Free State."

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 15.—An agent of the Colt Company, who was here to-day, says that his company is working night and day on a rush order for the British Government, principally for a large number of the Colt machine guns. The Union Metallic Cartridge Company has a rush order for several million Lee-Metford cartridges.

MOVEMENTS OF VOLUNTEERS.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Duke of Marlborough, who volunteered for service in South Africa, will sail for Cape Town Saturday next.

The yeomanry recruiters are disturbed by the fact that they are able to get only one and one-half companies out of upward of 1,000 applicants in the Metropolitan District. All the other applicants fall short of the requirements. One thousand would be regarded as a very small number, even were all accepted.

The provinces are doing better, although to raise 10,000 appears far from the easy matter it did fortnight ago.

Among the minor perplexities of the War Office is a strike among the military tailors, which causes delay in uniforming the recruits.

Major Gen. Sir Frederick Carrington, the well-known South African officer, until now commander of the Belfast District, has been ordered to South Africa.

OOM PAUL QUOTES THE BIBLE.

He Cites the Psalms to Encourage the Boers to Greater Exertions in the Field.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail, dated Saturday, Jan. 13, from Lorenzo Marques, says:

"President Krüger has issued a proclamation ordering all burghers to the front. The Volksstem, the Transvaal official organ, suggests that the moment the British cross the border the gold industry should be 'irretrievably destroyed.'

"President Krüger also issued a circular, dated Jan. 8, to Boer commandants and burghers, urging them to show more energy in the Transvaal cause. He quotes Psalm xxxiii., verse 7, as God-given instructions to the burghers, and says that the British have fixed their faith in Psalm lxxxiii. He also quotes Psalm lxxxix. Verses 13 and 14, and asserts that he has searched the Bible without being able to find any other mode which can be followed by the Boers, who 'must fight in the name of the Lord.'

"'Commandeering is proceeding busily at Pretoria,' Lorenzo Marques is exchanging Mausers for Martinis, as the former are badly needed at the front. It is said that there are nearly 3,000 British prisoners in Pretoria."

The correspondent of The Times at Lorenzo Marques, telegraphing last Saturday, says:

"The Free State has now called out every available man, including the leading merchants, who have expected to enjoy immunity.

"The Volksstem, in the course of an article obviously inspired, vindicates the gold tax as a political move, holding that, if the assumption be correct that the bulk of the Rand shares is held on the Continent, Germany, France, and other countries must recognize the desirability of bringing the war to a speedy close. It adds that every day the war continues costs the shareholders £17,500. A threat of confiscation will be used to enforce the tax.

"With the invaluable assistance of a considerable number of British subjects, the Boer Government is steadily increasing the yield from the mines, thus securing funds to pay foreigners employed in the manufacture of explosives, shells, and other agents for the prosecution of war. The time must come when the Imperial Government will proclaim that such British subjects will be prosecuted for treason or deprived of British citizenship.

"The Boer Government is feeding 14,000 British subjects. I am informed that the Portuguese customs officials recently seized three cases as contraband containing field signaling appliances consigned by a French firm."

The quotations from the Psalms to which President Krüger refers in his proclamation are as follows:

THIRTY-THIRD PSALM, VERSE 7.

He gathereth the waters of the sea together as a heap; he layeth up the depth in store-houses.

PSALM 83.

1. Keep not Thou silence, O God; hold not Thy peace, and be not still, O God.
2. For lo, thine enemies make a tumult; and they that hate Thee have lifted up the head.
3. They have taken crafty counsel against Thy people, and consulted against Thy hidden ones.
4. They have said, Come, and let us cut them off from being a nation; that the name of Israel may be no more in remembrance.
5. For they have consulted together with one consent; they are confederate against Thee:
6. The tabernacles of Edom, and the Ishmaelites; of Moab and the Hagarenes;
7. Gebal and Ammon and Amalek; the Philistines with the inhabitants of Tyre;
8. Assur also is joined with them; they have holpen the children of Lot. Selah.
9. Do unto them as unto the Midianites; as to Sisera, as to Jabin, at the brook of Kison.
10. Which perished at En-dor; they became as dung for the earth.
11. Make their nobles like Oreb, and like Zeeb; yea, all their princes as Zebah, and as Zalmunna:
12. Who said, let us take to ourselves the houses of God in possession.
13. O my God, make them like a wheel; as the stubble before the wind.
14. As the fire burneth the wood, and as the flame setteth the mountains on fire.
15. So, persecute them with Thy tempest, and make them afraid with Thy storm.
16. Fill their faces with shame; that they may seek Thy name, O Lord.
17. Let them be confounded and troubled forever; yea, let them be put to shame, and perish.
18. That men may know that Thou, whose name alone, is Jehovah, art the most high over all the earth.

THIRTEENTH AND FOURTEENTH VERSES OF THE EIGHTY-NINTH PSALM.

Thou hast a mighty arm; strong is Thy hand, and high is Thy right hand.

Justice and judgment are the habitation of Thy throne; mercy and truth shall go before Thy face.

KRUEGER ON THE JAMESON RAID

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Mr. J. B. Robinson, the South African millionaire, in a signed article in The Daily News this morning relates conversations he has had with President Krüger and describes several interviews in which the Jameson raid was talked over. On one of these occasions President Krüger said:

"Do you mean to tell me that you do not know that the men who organized and engineered the raid organized it for their own benefit? They had decided how they would divide the Transvaal, and how each of the parties was to have certain interests in this country.

"Many reformers who were put in jail were perfectly innocent. They were ignorant of the schemes of the men in the inner circle. There were only twelve men in that inner circle, and they were to divide the Transvaal among themselves.

"They and their companies found the money for the raid. Do you think we are so innocent as not to know that Rhodes, metaphorically speaking, held a pistol at the heads of certain men in England and said to them, 'If you do not support me, I shall denounce you and your complicity in the raid?'"

At this stage, according to Mr. Robinson, President Krüger became more excited, and shouted so loudly that people in the street stopped to listen to the conversation. Mr. Krüger then said:

"And now you are remonstrating with me about arming. It is true; I am arming, and it is because I see clearly that I must defend my country."

To this Mr. Robinson replied:

"The British public is aroused. If any attempt were made again to enter this country, there would be a great outcry in England, and the imperial authorities would take steps to punish the organizers and to prevent such freebooting expeditions."

President Krüger approached Mr. Robinson, placed a hand on his shoulder, made a violent effort to suppress his excitement, and said:

"You mean well, but I have lost all confidence. What has happened would take place again, and I am determined to guard against it."

Later Mr. Krüger said:

"What is to prevent Rhodes and his coadjutors engineering another diabolical attempt against the independence of my country?"

MOBBED BY LONDON BROKERS.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A disgraceful scene occurred on the Stock Exchange to-day. When Maurice Herzfelder of the big stockbroking firm of Kahn & Herzfelder, doing considerable New York business, appeared on the Exchange, he was mobbed, knocked down, and kicked because, as alleged, he had refused to keep open the place of a clerk employed by him who had volunteered for service in South Africa.

Mr. Herzfelder was so severely ill-used that he fainted, and when he recovered he was again maltreated. Finally he was rescued from his assailants.

CABINET TO STAND TOGETHER.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Birmingham Mail, the organ of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, says:

"We understand, on the highest authority, that if the Government is defeated in Parliament on the question of the war the Cabinet will immediately appeal to the country, all the Ministers having decided to stand together and not to permit any individual Minister to be made a scapegoat.

Rumors of Indian Trouble Denied.

OTTAWA, Jan. 15.—Owing to reports of excitement among the Indians of the North, the home of the Cree, over the Transvaal war, Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, ordered an inquiry, the result of which has just been received from the Indian Agent at Edmonton, who says he has visited five of the reservations and found that the Indians were even ignorant of there being a war in South Africa.

Webster Davis Leaves Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 13.—Webster Davis, the United States Assistant Secretary of the Interior, visited the Boer prisoners today and subsequently dined with the Admiral. He then visited and bade farewell to the Governor, Sir Alfred Milner, previous to starting for the Transvaal.

KAISER IS STILL FURIOUS.

Regards the Seizures Made by Great Britain as Ungraceful and Uncalled For.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—Emperor William still takes the deepest interest in the Bundesrath incident and holds frequent conferences on the subject with the Foreign Secretary, Count von Buelow. The matter was under consideration to-day and a correspondent was informed after the conference that the Emperor is still furious about the seizures, which he regards as particularly ungraceful and uncalled for on the part of Great Britain, inasmuch as he was led to believe, during his recent visit, that England would hereafter do everything in her power to preserve amicable relations. In view of all this His Majesty regards the seizures of German vessels as "apparent bad faith on the part of Lord Salisbury." The German Ambassador in London, Count von Hatzfeldt, has informed the German Government that the seizures were made upon the order of the British Admiralty and not of the Foreign Office. The Kaiser, however, considers this a mere subterfuge.

At the Foreign Office to-day it was asserted, in reply to inquiry, that the reported discovery of a quantity of rifles in the cargo of the Bundesrath was unimportant, since it was already known, through the manifest, that there were several cases of hunting rifles on board.

It is believed in Court circles that, while the visit of Rear Admiral von Senden-Bibran, Chief of the Imperial Marine Cabinet, will retain a strictly private character, he will drop a word of the above tenor in the proper quarter. The semi-official denemti of the political mission attributed to Freiherr von Senden-Bibran's visit, which the Foreign Office reiterated to-day, is discredited in a section of the press, including the Deutsche Tages-Zeitung and the Staatsbuerger Zeitung, the latter remarking that "the times are too critical to think of regattas."

The Kolnische Zeitung, in the course of a severe article, protests against the "needless delay in searching the Bundesrath's cargo, which is engendering bad feeling in Germany against England." It declares that the British authorities have been led on a false scent by provocative agents and warns England that, if she desires to preserve Germany's friendship, she will do well to "pay more attention to German opinion than has hitherto been thought necessary."

The Post Office Department, in view of the British cable regulations, publishes a circular advising the public to write for African cables in the English language, avoiding cipher.

The Stettin authorities notify vessels that they should display their flags when passing warships. This order is interpreted in connection with the recent seizures.

STATUS OF THE SEIZED FLOUR.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The State Department does not know officially that the American provisions seized by the British war vessels have been released. It is understood, however, that the New York firms which consigned the goods to South Africa have received information to that effect from their representative at Lorenzo Marques. The department does know that the flour on the Mashona has been landed at Durban and that the cargo of the Maria has been placed in lighters. It is probable that all of the provisions will pass into the possession of the British Government through purchase, if the owners are willing to sell, and the State Department is now trying to ascertain their wishes.

If the owners decide not to sell, then the goods will be turned over to their regular representatives, and the British Government will pay a sum of money sufficient to cover any loss that has been incurred. It is suggested that in view of the rapid rise in the price of provisions in South Africa the owners of these seized provisions may actually realize a handsome profit by the detention of their goods until this time. The sum of money involved, in case the British Government is expected to pay damages, is said to be insignificant, although the absence from the invoices of figures showing the billed price of the commodities has so far prevented an accurate estimate.

GOV. McLAURIN VERY ILL.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 15.—Gov. and Senator-elect McLaurin, who has been ill of pneumonia for four days, is in a critical condition, and his physicians admitted tonight that his recovery is doubtful.

The disease has made deep ravages on his system, and he is in an enfeebled condition. This afternoon he insisted upon looking after several State matters, principally pardons which had been docketed, and the exertion of signing his name to the documents caused his fever to rise several degrees.

MAYOR JONES ENJOINED.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 15.—Judge Pratt today granted a temporary injunction restraining the Mayor and City Clerk from selling the city natural gas plant to Kerlin Brothers for $228,000.

The injunction was asked to include the Aldermen, that they might not pass the resolution for the sale over the veto of Mayor Jones, but the Court held that vetoes of Councilmen could not be enjoioned. The ruling will block the sale until a bill to refer the matter to the popular vote shall pass the State Legislature.

Mayor Jones has opposed the sale, but recently lost control of Council and that body has been ignoring his vetoes.

PLOT TO DAMAGE CANAL.

Alleged Forestport Liquor Dealers Caused Breaks in Banks to Get Trade from Laborers — Nine Arrests.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, Jan. 15.—Four more arrests were made to-day in the matter of the breaks in the canal banks at Forestport, making nine in all. The indications are that detectives have unearthed a conspiracy on the part of saloon keepers at Forestport, who caused the breaks of 1897, 1898, and 1899 for the purpose of getting revenue from the army of laborers sent to repair the damage done.

Three saloonkeepers and one hotelkeeper are among those arrested. The others are said to have been the tools of the principal conspirators, the men who did the actual work of drilling through the banks of the canal. The breaks in the aggregate cost the State over $200,000. It is stated on good authority that a dozen more arrests will follow. The ringleaders of the plot are thought to be those in custody, but they employed different men to do the work each year, and some of the latter are yet at large.

The District Attorney has five confessions from those implicated. He says that he has evidence to convict all under arrest. There is much excitement at Forestport.

OSTRACISM AGAINST TRUSTS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 15.—Col. William Jennings Bryan and President Hadley of Yale University were interviewed here to-day relative to the latter's Denver speech relating to trusts. President Hadley said, in response to a question regarding the remedy for some of the bad effects of trusts: "When people have clearly made up their minds as to what are great social evils, ostracism is an effective remedy." Then he said, by way of explanation:

"The trouble is that the public mind is not clear on the matter. My opinion is that many of the evils commonly attributed to trusts do not properly belong there. This is where the public needs education.

"The evils that do exist ought to be clearly pointed out, and where it is shown that a man is engaged in an unworthy enterprise, the people should have the courage to deny him social recognition. I believe the time will come when they will do so. I do not mean that every man who is interested in a trust should, therefore, be canceled from the list of one's acquaintances. That is a matter requiring judgment for each individual case."

Col. Bryan was asked for his views on the plan of Prof. Hadley. He said:

"The idea is a good one, and should be encouraged. A man who tries to rob the public by means of a trust or by wrecking a bank or a railroad should no more be countenanced by society than a plain highwayman. The thing needed is to waken and educate the public mind and conscience on such matters.

"When the people understand the harm that there really is in trusts they will be ready to apply a remedy. There are things which were permitted in society twenty-five years ago which are not tolerated at all today.

"The change has been wrought through education. A similar change will take place when the people learn the true moral status of the trust question.

"I am glad indeed that college men, who are leaders in education, are taking up the matter for discussion. It is a step in the right direction, and I have no doubt that their researches will result in greatly helping to solve the problem. But, so far as ostracism is concerned, I do not believe that as a remedy for the trust evil it is likely to become notoriously effective very soon."

STOCKHOLDERS CRY FRAUD.

SEATTLE, Washington, Jan. 15.—A bill in equity on behalf of New York and Canadian stockholders of the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway, was filed in the United States Circuit Court to-day against the Seattle and International Railway, asking for a receiver for the road, also asking for an injunction against the moving of the tracks of the company.

An examination into the accounts of the Union Trust Company of New York is also demanded. Charges of fraud and conspiracy are made against the Union Trust Company and the Seattle and International Railway in the mortgage foreclosure, wherein the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway was sold to satisfy the mortgage of the trust company.

The bill makes specific charges that a combination and organization agreement was entered into by the committee representing the Union Trust Company and those who subsequently organized the Seattle and International Railway, to bid in the property for $1,000,000 when the same was worth $10,000,000; to make accounts to the court so as to show that the property was only equal to the value of the mortgage and that certain stockholders of the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway, who have become the principal organizers of the Seattle and International Railway, combined in a scheme with the Union Trust Company to make such a showing to the court that all other creditors could be frozen out from receiving any benefits from the property.

AT THE GAY FRENCH BALL.

Amid a myriad of twinkling lights and twinkling toes, the flutter of gonfalons and banners, the strains of seductive music, the sparkle of wine, and the glitter and tinsel of high revelry, high and low life of New York joined hands once more at the annual ball of the Cercle Francaise de l'Harmonie at Madison Square Garden.

It was the same old French Ball, with a few slight and unimportant variations, such as recur from year to year, but which the thousands of revelers notice not at all. The decorations last night, for instance, were far more elaborate than on any previous occasion. The dome of the great building was hidden by great sheets of yellow and white bunting. Draperies of the French colors swung from the four sides, shutting out the rear tiers of seats. Pendent from the centre of the dome swung festoons of bunting of many colors, illumined by chains of Japanese lanterns. Great shields of American flags studded the balcony. All the ugliness and defects of bare walls were hidden by draperies and fluttering tinsel, and much of the defects and frailties of human nature were softened and hidden in the same way for a few brief fleeting hours.

The advertised "feature" of the ball, consisting of a ballet with 300 participants, more interesting and complete possibly than in former years, took place early in the evening before a half-filled house. Then midnight came, and the great orchestra began with a crash and the ball was on. There was the usual crush and jam at the entrance. The great floor became a kaleidoscopic mass of color, while hundreds of picturesque and grotesque Follies, Pierrots and harlequins pirouetted in a spirited quadrille. Then, as the hours rolled on, the big wine room began to fill up, and the dances became more lively. The whirl of the waltzes became swifter and the twinkling feet were lifted higher and higher in the quadrilles. Between the numbers professional dancers were introduced and earned their money, while nobody looked on or cared.

Wine had ascended to the throne by 2 o'clock, and by 3 o'clock was dealing out justice to its subject with an iron hand. Everybody was there who claims to be a man about town, and many of the revelers came from a distance. Men worth millions came and looked on or joined in the revelry with men wearing hired dress suits. There were women who came from the upper heights of society to catch a glimpse of how the other half wooed and won the fickle Goddess of Pleasure. There were politicians, brokers, bankers, merchants, gamblers, and possibly worse, swelling one vast careless throng. There were incidents comic, pathetic, and tragic, all coming under the head of pleasure, and crowding ceaselessly one upon the other until the night had worn itself away, and the gray light of dawn shone in upon the ruins.

TO REMOVE INDIANA PLANTS.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 15.—The American Foundry Company, which absorbed the leading soil pipe plants of the country, including those in Alabama, last Summer, has decided to dismantle the two leading plants at Hammond, Ind., and remove them to Bessemer, Ala. This was brought about, it is stated, by the desire to get nearer the cheapest raw material.

The Bessemer plant was closed down today for the additions which will double its capacity. The main portion of the Hammond plants, including engines and boilers, will be brought there, the remainder going to the company's pipe plants at Anniston and Bridgeport, Ala., so it is stated.

The Alabama plants have been enlarged since the absorption and have been operated continuously.

A MOTIVE FOR MOLINEUX

Attempt to Establish a Reason Why He Should Hate Barnet.

WITNESSES TO SHOW RIVALRY

Servants at Places Where Mrs. Molineux Lived Before Her Marriage Called by Mr. Osborne.

Evidence of a sensational character marked the first day of the tenth week of the Molineux trial, and dragged into the case the name of Mrs. Molineux. This evidence, while not connecting Molineux with the death of Mrs. Katherine Adams, was designed, the Assistant District Attorney explained, to show that Molineux had a motive for the killing of H. C. Barnet, and that Mrs. Adams may have been the victim of a scheme similar to that which the prosecution holds accomplished the death of Barnet.

The important witnesses of the day were two colored women, both of whom had been servants. One, Rachel Greene, now living in Washington, said that she had lived with a Mrs. Bell, as a servant, at 251 West Seventy-fifth Street in the latter part of 1897, and that during that time a Mr. and Mrs. Chesebrough had lived there. The dramatic feature of the day was her identification of Roland B. Molineux as the man who had lived at the address given as Mr. Chesebrough. The first name of Mrs. Chesebrough, the witness said, was Blanche. Blanche Chesebrough was Mrs. Molineux's name before her marriage.

The other important witness was Minnie Betts, who lived with a Mrs. Bellinger at 257 West End Avenue, in 1898. She testified that Miss Chesebrough had lived there in that year, and that prior to a time when she had gone away for the Summer Miss Chesebrough had received calls from a man, not the defendant; that it was not until after her return from the country that Molineux called. This was after the date on which Barnet died, and soon afterward Molineux and Miss Chesebrough were married, the testimony showing that they took up their residence thereafter with Mrs. Bellinger.

MOLINEUX PALER THAN USUAL.

The courtroom presented very much the usual scene when Recorder Goff took the bench at 10:40 o'clock yesterday morning, though the absence of women among the spectators was commented upon. Molineux, naturally pale, and made more so by his long confinement, seemed a trifle paler than usual. His father, Gen. Molineux, brought to him a bundle of letters, which he immediately began to read. It had been expected that the prosecution would call Herman Koch and Nicholas Reckman, of the perfume men, and possibly the wigmaker, William Hepner, an expert in disguises; the last mentioned to offset the testimony of Emma Miller, who had testified that the purchaser of the bottle holder had a blonde beard. None of these was called. The first witness was Mr. Kinsley, the writing expert, whom Mr. Weeks called upon only to ask when he had first seen the exhibits of writing brought up on Friday last—the new Barnet series, so called. The witness said that he had seen all of them after he had given his testimony in December.

"Have you been in daily attendance here ever since?" Mr. Weeks asked.

"Almost daily," replied the witness.

"Under the regular allowance, $25 per diem?"

"I don't know."

"That is what you expect?"

"Yes."

Then Rachel Greene was called. She is a woman of perhaps thirty-five years, and was neatly dressed. Mr. Osborne soon made apparent the purpose of the witness's presence.

"Did you ever live at 251 West Seventy-fifth Street?" he asked.

"Yes."

"Who was the woman you worked for there?"

"Mrs. Bell."

"Did you know the defendant?"

"I knew Mr. Chesebrough."

"What do you mean by that?"

"The gentleman who lived there."

"Who lived there?"

"Mr. and Mrs. Chesebrough."

"Do you see him in court?"

The witness stood up. She looked all over the room, though suspecting to see a face she knew, but it did not at once appear to her. Then she took the different rows of faces—first along the jurors' box, then back among the auditors, and then to the other side of the inclosure, where the reporters were seated. Then she looked down the row of seats at which were seated the District Attorney's office contingent. The table at right angles to this, at which sat Molineux and his counsel, and Mr. Weeks's assistants, was the last to come under her survey. When her eyes reached an angle that indicated that she was looking at the prisoner she said, nodding her head toward him.

"I think it's that gentleman, there. He had a mustache then."

Molineux's eyes seemed riveted to the witness, but his face was expressionless.

"That will not do," said the Recorder. "She said she thought it was the man. That is too indefinite."

MR. AND MRS. CHESEBROUGH.

Mr. Osborne asked: "How long did you know Mr. and Mrs. Chesebrough?"

"Since Nov. 2, 1897."

"What room did they occupy?"

"The front room."

"Point Mr. Chesebrough out to the jury."

The witness pointed again to Molineux.

"I can't tell who you mean by that. You may come down here," said Mr. Osborne.

The woman left the stand and passed around the space in front of the Recorder's desk to the table where Molineux sat.

She had a handkerchief in her right hand, which she raised rather awkwardly as she pointed to the defendant, standing exactly opposite and across the table from him. There was nothing spectacular in her manner, but the circumstance made the incident dramatic. Molineux became very white. He looked straight at her as she approached him, but shifted his eyes to one side as she lifted her hand. A smile which had played about his face a few minutes before had disappeared, and his facial muscles twitched nervously. Gen. Molineux flushed and seemed greatly distressed.

"What name was the lady known by?" asked Mr. Osborne when the witness resumed her seat.

"Mrs. Chesebrough."

"Her first name?"

"Blanche."

The witness said that the room was one flight up, and in reply to the question "Did he have a latch key?" she said:

"I believe he did."

"How long did they stay there?"

"They left after Christmas."

"How long did you know Mrs. Chesebrough?"

"Until she left. From Nov. 2, 1897, until some time in January, 1898."

The witness said that she had not heard the name of Molineux until after he had left.

MOLINEUX HAD A DRESSING CASE.

"Did he have any things there?"

"Yes; a dressing case."

It developed that the witness meant a dress suit case. She then described some of the articles which he had about the room—hairbrush, comb, toothbrush, &c.

Mr. Osborne then called for a young man named Fisk, who had been employed at the Knickerbocker Club, and asked if he had brought the dress suit case to the house for Mr. Chesebrough. The witness thought he was the man who did. Mr. Osborne then asked if there was any trouble between Mr. and Mrs. Chesebrough before they left, and the witness said she had not known of any trouble. To another question she said that Mrs. Chesebrough did no work while she lived at the house.

The Recorder asked how this was relevant, and Mr. Osborne said: "The witness has shown that the defendant lived with Blanche Chesebrough in 1897. I'll show by the next witness that there was a following time when he didn't. Another man intervened."

"What has that to do with Cornish?" asked the Recorder.

Mr. Osborne started with a statement showing his intention of bringing in the name of Barnet, and Mr. Weeks quickly put in an objection, which was sustained.

In reply to a question as to where they had gone when they left Mrs. Bell's, the witness said: "The lady went to 257 West End Avenue, Mrs. Bellinger's."

Minnie Betts, who said she lived at 426 Central Park West, was then called. She had lived with Mrs. Bellinger for four years, she said.

"Did you ever know Miss Chesebrough?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Yes."

"When?"

"In 1898."

"When did she come to Mrs. Bellinger's?"

"Early in the year of 1898."

"Did she and Mrs. Bellinger go away in the Summer?"

The witness said they were away in June, July, and August.

Mr. Osborne brought out that Miss Chesebrough had occupied a hall room on the top floor at first, but that just before she left for the Summer she had occupied a large room, one flight up in the rear, and that she took this room again on her return. The witness had never seen Molineux before Miss Chesebrough went away.

"Did you know that she was married?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Yes."

"Whom did she marry?"

"Mr. Molineux."

"Where were they married?"

"In the Church of the Heavenly Rest."

"Where did they live after they were married?"

"At Mrs. Bellinger's."

"In the same room she had before she was married?"

"Yes, Sir."

MISS CHESEBROUGH'S CALLERS.

Going back to the period before Miss Chesebrough went away for the Summer, Mr. Osborne asked: "Did she have any callers?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Who?"

"A young man; I don't know who."

"Describe him."

Mr. Weeks objected and was sustained by the Court.

Mr. Osborne then said:

"I propose to show that from November, 1897, to January, 1898, the defendant and the woman he afterward married, lived together at 251 West Seventy-fifth Street, and that Blanche Chesebrough then went to live at 257 West End Avenue, and lived there alone, and that the defendant dropped out of sight and was not heard of until they were married. And I propose to show that there was another caller at the West End Avenue house, and that he was H. C. Barnet."

The Recorder interposed: "But Cornish is not Barnet."

Mr. Osborne then said that he proposed to show that there was a complete scheme in the Cornish case, the sending for remedies, and the sending of the cyanide of mercury through the mails; that the Barnet case was similar and that there had been a motive. He spoke with great earnestness and seemed to be with the closest interest. Molineux looked very grave. Once he turned nervously and said something to his father, who was evidently much worried, but replied with a kindly look to his son.

Mr. Osborne resuming said that the evidence would help to establish the fact that Molineux had written the Barnet letters, and had therefore written the address on the poison package. These letters certainly showed that the defendant was in no philanthropic state of mind toward Barnet. Barnet had died from taking cyanide of mercury, and the State had thereby lost an important witness.

Turning again to the witness, Mr. Osborne brought out the fact that she had known Miss Chesebrough for four years, the latter having lived there before the time when she came back in January, 1898.

BARNET'S PHOTOGRAPH ADMITTED.

Mr. Osborne then showed the witness a photograph. It was that of Barnet. "Is that the man who called on Miss Chesebrough?" he asked.

Mr. Weeks objected and the Recorder sustained him. The picture was again presented and the question was put in different form and allowed. The witness said that it looked like the man. She was next asked for a description of the man and the Recorder this time allowed it. She said:

"He had a mustache. It was brown. He had brown hair."

"He was nice looking," she added.

"Did he call after she came back from the country, in 1898?"

"No, sir."

"You saw Mr. Weeks there, didn't you?"

"Yes, twice."

Mr. Weeks interposed to ask when she had seen him, and brought out the fact that it was just before Molineux's arrest.

Mr. Osborne said: "I did not mean to infer that you were the handsome man."

"I did not know what you were driving at," retorted Mr. Weeks.

"Did I talk with you at all about this case?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"No," replied the witness.

Mr. Osborne then asked: "From whom did you first hear Mr. Molineux's name?"

"Miss Chesebrough told it to me about a week before they were married."

"Did you ever hear of Barnet's name?"

"Yes, after his death."

The witness was excused and Herbert H. Jackson, the undertaker who attended in the case of Barnet, was called and asked as to the size of the coffin. It was five feet nine inches, inside measurement, he said, and it was customary to allow an inch space. He had not, however, taken any measurements of the body. He was present when the body was exhumed in February, 1899.

Albert S. Osborn of Rochester, a handwriting expert, who said that he was not related to the Assistant District Attorney and that he had had twenty years' experience, occupied all the remainder of the day.

When he had made considerable progress in the elucidation of his theory, a recess was taken. After court was resumed in the afternoon the aspect of the room was changed by the presence of a number of women, some of whom were visitors from Virginia. Molineux had recovered his familiar smiling countenance when he came into the courtroom, and he followed the expert's testimony with the same interest that he has displayed throughout in this phase of the case, examining the exhibits with his glass.

This expert took up a new method of showing similarity in the various exhibits of writing. He said that he had not known the line of the prosecution's case when called into it. He was one of the experts who appeared before the Coroner. He expressed the belief that all of the Barnet and Cornish letters were written by the same person who wrote the address on the poison package, and that they were the same as the exhibits of Molineux's admitted writing.

He was equally certain, he said, that none of them was written by either Cornish or Barnet, of whose genuine writing he had seen specimens. His method in general, he said, was based on the great number of similarities and the character of the dissimilarities. Where one letter was found to have similar characteristics in all of the exhibits, that would not suffice alone to show that all were written by the same hand, but when a great number of letters were so characterized throughout it was not to be presumed that a number of different writers would have all of them.

One of the most common ways, he said, of disguising one's handwriting was by changing the slant; but changing the slant did not change the characteristics. He then took up the various exhibits, and endeavored to show that while there were a variety of slants the characteristics of form remained the same. For this purpose he had prepared various photographs, showing letters taken from forty-two exhibits. Letters having common loops or features were shown in groups and the similar characteristics were pointed out.

The witness had a big stack of these papers, and their introduction was objected to, but the Recorder permitted them to be passed around to the jury on its being explained that they were intended only to illustrate the expert's theory, just as former experts had been permitted to use the blackboard. The witness said that he had never had a case in which there was so much material on which to base a conclusion, because of the use of the same words so often in the letters sent for various drugs. He said that in the writing admitted to be Molineux's the slant was very uniform in the various specimens, but that it varied greatly in the disputed exhibits.

The forms peculiar to the admitted Molineux writing was, however, preserved through them all. Taking up letters separately, he directed attention to the small letter "k," in which he said that one peculiarity appeared in eleven of the disputed letters and two of the conceded specimens of Molineux's writing. This was a building up of the "k," the lower portion being made first as an undotted i, and then the loop put over it.

Another peculiarity in some of the small k's was in that after the down stroke the pen was drawn up and brought down again to form the lower part of the right portion of the letter, while the upper part of that portion was made like the cross of a "t" or an "x." This peculiarity was not disguised by a change of the slant.

Another peculiarity common in both the disputed and undisputed letters was the making of a small "i" with only one stroke, the downward one, while it was higher than the other small letters; again, the letter "s" was found similarly distorted in various exhibits, and the letter "y" was in most cases, where it terminated a word, clipped off short. This occurred in twelve out of thirteen disputed specimens of writing and twenty-five times in acknowledged writing of the defendant.

An exhibit of Cornish's writing was then submitted, and the expert was required to show the points of difference between this and the poison package address, and also one of the disputed writing signed "Barnet."

The prisoner apparently lost interest after a while in this comparison and turned his attention to the afternoon papers, which seemed to cause him considerable amusement. He smiled frequently and called the attention of Mr. Battle of his counsel to various things contained in them. The jurors, however, paid close attention, and the expert was called upon to answer many of their questions.

Mr. Osborne's testimony was finished at 4:25 P. M., when court was adjourned to this morning.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. R. Kennedy, silks; Colby Davis, H. Ohl, cloaks; 115 Worth Street.

Rice, Stix Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; C. A. Young, dress goods; E. Michaels, furnishing goods; 53 Franklin Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. O. Hill, silks; W. R. Wiley, dress goods; 104 Worth Street.

Smith, M. E., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; A. C. Smith, domestics and dress goods; M. E. Tibbs, notions and furnishing goods; 338 Broadway.

Rosen, A. D., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; L. Rosen, dry goods; M. S. Fink, white goods and laces; Hotel Vendome.

Lang, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; S. W. Kent, boys' clothing; 51 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Hamburger Bros. & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Hecht Bros., Baltimore, Md.; B. Hecht, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Strouse & Bros., Baltimore, Md.; E. Strouse, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Grinsfelder, J., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; H. Grinsfelder, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. L. Jones, dry goods; F. Vickers, dress goods, silks, linens, white goods, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; H. M. Haynes, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; V. Seigler, cloths and cloaks; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; I. Palmer, flannels; 487 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hillman's, Chicago, Ill.; J. H. Ruben, men's, boys' and children's clothing; 60 Lispenard Street.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; I. I. Appell, men's and boys' clothing; 60 Lispenard Street.

Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Kreitmeyer, millinery; 115 Worth Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; Miss L. J. Tosney, corsets, ladies' and infants' wear; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

West, P. J., Syracuse, N. Y.; millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Posner Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. P. Farley, dress goods, silks, and white goods; Hotel Albert.

Erlich Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Katz, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. G. Darnell, hosiery, Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions and laces; Miss L. Purvin, jewelry; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert; F. Nolan, books.

Blermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., linens; St. Denis Hotel.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. A. Russell, cloaks and suits, 66 Grand Street; Belvedere House.

Welle & Coverly, Troy, N. Y.; C. L. Wells, clothing; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; S. B. Thomas, dry goods, 2 Walker Street.

Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. H. Bahret, dry goods, 2 Walker Street.

Watt, Rettew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; A. L. Clay; furnishing goods, 37

MAZET CHARGES A DICTATORSHIP

Ballot Box the Remedy, Says the Committee's Report.

MAYOR ABDICATES POWER

Public Office Manipulated for the Benefit of Favored Persons.

Tammany's Head Attacked Without Naming Him—On Police and Ramapo—Remedial Bills Recommended—Minority Report Denounces the Findings.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—In the House to-night Assemblyman Fallows of New York submitted the report of the Assembly special committee to investigate the affairs of New York City, of which Former Assemblyman Mazet is Chairman It was filed and ordered printed. Mr. Trainor of New York presented the report of the minority members of the committee, which took the same course.

The majority report opens with the quotation of the Assembly resolutions of March and April last, pursuant to which the investigation was begun and prosecuted, the March resolution stating in part:

"Whereas, It is currently reported and generally believed that, in the City of New York, funds are being raised by levy upon members of the police force, saloon and resort keepers, and by other contributions for use in corruptly influencing legislation; that there is a lax enforcement of the laws in said city, and in the counties included in said city; that corrupt and tyrannical methods have been resorted to in the enforcement of the same, and that the public funds of said city are being wasted in extravagant increases of official salaries and in other ways; therefore

"Resolved, That the Speaker of the Assembly be and he hereby is directed to appoint seven members of the Assembly, who shall be a special committee of this body, with full power and authority to investigate all and singular the said reports and charges and all matters and things in any way pertaining thereto."

TEN THOUSAND PAGES.

The report then says:

"Acting under and by virture of said resolution the said committee proceeded to the City of New York and entered upon its duties as prescribed. It has taken upward of 10,000 typewritten pages of testimony, herewith transmitted, and has examined into the conduct of very many of the public offices and departments of said city.

"The committee has now in preparation a classified and indexed abridgment or summary of said testimony, in which abridgment those subjects of investigation that were purely administrative in their nature are brought together and separated from those for which a legislative remedy may be found.

BALLOT BOX THE REMEDY.

"A great part of the testimony was naturally enough directed to the conduct and control of the various offices and departments. In many of these grave evils were disclosed. For such as were administrative in their nature, the remedy must be sought at the ballot box and not at the hands of the Legislature.

"The one clear and distinct fact brought out by this investigation is that we have in this great city the most perfect instance of centralized party government yet known. We have had explained by the highest authority, the dictator himself, the theory and system of government, and by the highest officials the practice thereof. We see that government no longer responsible to the people, but to that dictator. We see the central power, not the man who sits in the Mayor's chair, but the man who stands behind it. We see the same arbitrary power dictating appointments, directing officials, controlling boards, lecturing members of the Legislature and of the Municipal Assembly. We see incompetent and arrogance in high places. We see an enormous and ever-increasing crowd of officeholders with ever-increasing salaries. We see the powers of government prostituted to protect criminals, to demoralize the police, to debauch the public conscience, and to turn governmental functions into channels for private gain.

"The proof is conclusive, not that the public treasury has been directly robbed, but that great opportunities have been given by manipulation of public offices to enable favored individuals to work for their own personal benefit.

REFERENCE TO CROKER.

"The enormous increase in the budget of the City of New York, the inefficiency and wastefulness in the public service, the demoralization of many of the departments are due absolutely to this abdication of power by the officers of the people to an organization, the ruler of which, an autocrat, has testified that he was working for his own pocket all the time.

"We would be derelict in our duty to this Assembly and to the citizens of our great city did we not assert this upon the solemnity of our convictions based upon unimpeachable testimony. Having said this much, we refrain from further particularizing because our duty and your power is confined to remedial legislation, and for these evils there is none such.

"The remedy is certain and efficacious, but it is not within the power of your body to apply it. The people alone can remedy these evils. So long as the majority of voters of the Greater New York are satisfied with the present system, theory and practice of government, no laws that you can devise will better these conditions.

"There is no legislative panacea for such administrative ills."

The report goes on to state that in the working of the greater charter in the first two years of its existence certain defects, as was, it believes, natural, were disclosed, and then are taken up and discussed the various departments, as administered under this law, and the conditions which the committee says it found prevailing as proved by the testimony adduced on the stand. Regarding revision of the charter to remedy these defects, the report says:

"About many of the things complained of there is a serious difference of opinion among witnesses entitled to the highest respect, and certain of these things are of such fundamental importance to the whole frame of the Government that this committee reports that in its judgment the Legislature should authorize the Governor to appoint a commission which may carefully revise the charter, in order that such changes as may be determined upon may be carefully considered and result in permanent benefit. Your committee, therefore, has drafted a bill for the appointment of such a Charter Revision Commission, which it submits herewith and urges its prompt passage."

ATTACK ON THE MAYOR.

The duties of the Mayor, as contemplated by the charter, next occupy the attention of the committee in the report. In effect, the discussion of the administration of the present Executive is a strong attack on his attitude. The report says:

"The present Mayor has not conceived his duties to be as contemplated by the Charter Commission. He testified that he has steadily maintained the policy of refusing to consult with his Commissioners on proposed action upon their part. He has not attended the meetings of the great Board of Public Improvements. He has asserted that his view of the distribution of governmental power was that after having appointed Commissioners they were responsible for their several departments.

ABDICATES HIS POWER.

"It is a fair inference from all the evidence that he has practically abdicated his powers and exercises merely a registering function of the determination of the leaders of the party which elected him, in which the dominating influence, and therefore the real ruler of the city, is a private individual holding no office, amenable to no law, bound by no oath, and yet exercising almost absolute control over most of the departments of the City Government when he chooses to exercise it."

MAYOR'S TERM TOO LONG.

The report takes up the question of the Mayor's term of office, and says it is too long. It advises that it be reduced to two years, and asks that the question be referred to the proposed Charter Revision Commission. If the term be shortened, as recommended, the report urges that the Mayor's eligibility for re-election be restored. The terms of other city officials, the committee thinks, should also be restricted to two years.

Upon the question of the Commissioners, the report says that the Mayor should have the full power of removal and appointment, as at present.

MORE POWER FOR BOROUGHS.

The committee urges that the question of the boroughs should be referred for careful consideration of the Charter Revision Commission. The report on this subject says:

"Inasmuch as the terms of office of the Borough Presidents cannot now be curtailed, we do advise that their powers be increased in one regard. They are now members of the Board of Public Improvements, but have no vote therein except upon matters exclusively relating to their several boroughs. We regard it as of great importance that they should be given full voting power in said board, especially in view of the fact that in such a matter as the Ramapo Water Company's contract the ruling was made that Borough Presidents could not vote. We urge the immediate passage of an amendment to Section 410 of the charter. We have prepared a bill to accomplish that purpose, and, in view of pending matters, urge its immediate passage."

THE POLICE ATTACKED.

One of the most extended subdivisions of the report is that relating to the police. The committee says:

"The conduct of the present Police Department of the City of New York is unqualifiedly bad. Not only are the laws against poolrooms, gaming houses, policy shops, excise violations, dance halls, and wicked resorts of all kinds not enforced, or enforced in such a way as to be ridiculously ineffective, but the general discipline is lax, grave offenses of personal dereliction in the way of drunkenness, absence from post, inattention to duty, &c., go unpunished, or are visited with such small fines as almost to be an encouragement and not a deterrent for wrongdoing.

"Robberies, bunko games, deceits, frauds, thefts, have increased in an alarming degree, and the detection of these crimes and the recovery of property has steadily decreased during the last two years."

THE MAYOR'S RESPONSIBILITY.

The report then refers to the testimony of Mayor Van Wyck in regard to the existence of poolrooms, and his admitted responsibility in the matter, and continues:

"No trials of the Police Commissioners or removal of the Chief have been had as a result of the existence all over the city of openly conducted poolrooms and gaming establishments.

"We here have fixed by the testimony of the Chief Executive of the city his view of his powers and responsibilities. Upon the question of the enforcement of these laws and the discipline of the force, so long as the control of the Police Department, like that of the other departments, is intrusted to local authorities, it makes no difference, in the opinion of your committee, whether the Police Board is by law single-headed or four-headed, partisan or bipartisan. The responsibility is as much fixed now as it ever can be by law and we have no police legislation to recommend.

"We believe that the great mass of the rank and file of the department under proper leadership would execute all the laws with courage and vigilance, but it is not in the nature of things that subordinates dependent upon their superiors for continuance and promotion in rank should conduct themselves in direct opposition to the clearly known views of those superiors. When, at the direct instance of the gambling and pool-selling fraternity, officers have been 'pounded,' Captains transferred, and a Chief retired, it is hopeless to expect any other administration of such laws than that which the overwhelming evidence proves to exist."

The proposed contract with the Ramapo Water Company is discussed at great length. The report on this point says, in conclusion:

"We suggest the immediate passage of an act amending Sec. 471 of the charter by incorporating therein the provisions of Sec. 472 as the power of condemnation of the source of water supply with the approval of the Board of Public Improvements, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and the authority of the Municipal Assembly evidenced by a three-fourths vote of the members elected thereto, and a bill to such effect has been prepared and its early passage urged before further mischief can be done."

CORRUPT "PULL" CHARGED.

Attention is called to the administration of the Building Department, and the report says:

"Here again we find the dominant theory of the present Government—corrupt pull and favoritism for private gain—in evidence.

"Some discretion must be lodged in a department having control of the building interests in so diversified a territory as the City of New York. If that discretion be abused or if officials are inefficient, incompetent, or even corrupt, the remedy is not to be found at Albany, but in the City of New York, either at the hands of the criminal authorities or the people at the polls.

THE TAX DEPARTMENT.

In regard to the Tax Department the report says:

"The Tax Department increased the assessed valuation of the real estate of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx for the year 1899 over that of 1898 to the enormous amount of $327,000,000. The examination of very many of the officials of the department indicated ignorance and incompetence so gross as to be ridiculous if the material interests of the citizens had not been at the mercy of such officials."

The conduct of the Dock Department is criticised, especially in reference to the purchase of supplies.

Action to prevent the levying of political assessments on the judiciary is recommended.

The question of the Municipal Assembly is referred to the Charter Revision Commission, the committee stating that in its opinion there should be but one chamber—that of the Board of Aldermen.

QUESTION OF CONTEMPTS.

Referring to the contempts incurred in the conduct of the investigation, the report says:

"A prompt and efficacious way should be provided under which such questions may be determined in a proper forum, where the person proceeded against may have full opportunity of explanation and defense. During the session of the Legislature this is provided for by the requirement that the committee should report to the House and the House should determine the question. There seems to be none provided while the House is under adjournment.

"We, therefore, respectfully suggest that Section 654 of the Code of Civil Procedure should be amended to cover this question of contempt before a Legislative committee, and prepare a bill therefor and urge its passage."

In conclusion the report urges that the meetings of all City Boards be public because "in a free government publicity is absolutely essential."

The report is signed by Robert Mazet, Chairman; Edward H. Fallows, Harris Wilson, Thomas M. Costello, and James B. McEwan.

MINORITY'S BITTER REPLY.

Committee's Work Discredited at the Polls—Platt Referred To as "Easy Boss"—Moss Denounced.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—The report of the minority members of the Mazet Investigating Committee was handed to the Assembly this evening. It is signed by Municipal Court Justice Benjamin Hoffman, who represented the Sixteeenth New York District in the last Assembly, and by Anthony J. Boland, who was elected to the present as well as the last Legislature from the First District of Erie County.

"As to the report of the majority in general, we feel justified in claiming that it is grossly untair, conspicuously partisan, course in language, vituperative in temper, and absolutely unjustified except by the reckless disregard and perversion of the proof adduced before your committee. In all these respects it agrees with the methods pursued by the counsel of the committee at all its hearings.

In a preliminary report submitted to the Assembly of 1899, we deemed it our duty to direct attention to the notorious fact that the committee had been from the beginning discredited before the people; that the partisan purpose of its creation was universally recognized; that the appointment of two dismissed office holders as counsel was accepted as a clear indication that the aim of the committee would be revenge, rather than reform; that the insulting treatment of witnesses and the ignorance and incompetency with which they were questioned had aroused the public disgust and indignation, and that the people, the press, and the pulpit were unanimous in their unfavorable characterization of the committee and its proceedings.

That the self-respecting and fair-minded citizens of the State, without regard to political affiliations, were opposed to the continuance of the committee and its discreditable practices, and would at the first opportunity publicly condemn both. This condemnation, it will be remembered, was visited upon the committee and its counsel in a most unmistakable manner at the last general election, up to which time both had always acted together. Since the election the committe has separated from the most notorious of its counsel, and the counsel have divided among themselves.

Instead of profiting by this experience, the partisan majority of the committee propose to show just how limitless is their capacity for unfairness and downright misrepresentation. The majority report is framed upon the lowest levels of partisan spite and political prejudices. It in no single line, sentence, conclusion, or recommendation rises above the dignity or importance of the hired, professional, disgruntled agitator. To those familiar with public utterances in the City of New York it will be at once recognized as the reproduction of a vulgar stump speech made familiar to them in many campaigns by the junior counsel to the committee, much to the dismay and always to the defeat of any candidate in whose behalf it has been uttered, so that it may be said that the charges, complaints, falsehoods, insinuations, and detractions set forth in the majority report have already been unfavorably passed upon by the community of the City of New York.

SENATOR PLATT ATTACKED.

A most striking illustration of the partisan arrogance and hypocrisy which has dominated the committee from its very inception is to be found in the paragraphs of the report wherein the majority give expression to the pharisaical indignation with which their souls are filled upon discovering that there is a boss system associated with our politics. But even in this the majority of the committee lack both the courage and candor to point at the typical, though "easy," boss. They may try to mask and conceal him in quite the same subservient manner that they protected him from the subpoena of the committee, and refused our insistent demand that he should be called to the stand as a most unique, necessary, and desirable exhibit.

The people, however, again and again demanded, in a spirit of fair play, that the boss of our State politics should be questioned as to the source and sanction of the authority which he admittedly exercises in governmental affairs, as to the character and strength of the recommendations for appointments and nominations which he has dictated and which he now controls, as to the corporate and other influences operating under his guarantee, and the reason therefor, (whether political, social, or financial,) as to his connection with the legislative brokerage concern which undertakes, for a consideration of one kind or another, to insure to the citizen or corporation knowing the ropes the success or defeat of any proposed legislation affecting him or them or his or their interests just as and when desired, as to his identification with the "family law firm" and his profits therefrom, as to his accumulations by reason of his political connections and political domination, as to whether the signing of the Ramapo Water bill increased his income, and as to whether the failure of the Astoria Gas grab had disappointed his financial expectations. The people's call for the production and the examination of the State boss was both loud and long, but without effect upon the committee until the people had their opportunity at the polls.

CHARTER REVISION COMMISSION.

In keeping with the partisan conspiracy of which the committee and its work is but a solitary element, is the recommendation of the creation of a commission to revise the city charter, to be appointed by the Governor. A singular example of how minds of varying greatness dominated by the same political force or personality will agree upon a political proposition, is the coincidence that this very same recommendation is to be found in a message of the Governor himself. We believe and insist that any commission to revise the charter of the City of New York should be appointed by the Mayor of that city, and in its majority should represent the ascertained and acknowledged political majority of that community.

It should not be made up by the Governor, who holds his present position against the protests and votes of a majority of that people, because then it would be constituted in large part by the Governor's political or social friends. Above all things else the men selected as Democratic representatives on such committee should not be, as have been all of the Governor's other appointments in that direction, Democrats who voted for Roosevelt for Governor, McKinley for President, and Low or Tracy for Mayor, but should be Democrats identified with the Democratic organization, having the respect and confidence of men of that political faith, and who have at some time since 1892 voted for Democratic nominees. The scheme of having the charter of the city revised by a commission which in its majority will represent the political sentiments and the political attachments of but a very small minority of the citizenship is simply to provie a government by commission in another form.

PRAISE FOR THE POLICE.

The report goes into a defense of the various city departments against the allegations made by the majority, and disputes the necessity for every charter amendment suggested by Mr. Mazet and his colleagues. Under the caption "The Police Department" the report says that the majority has repeated "all the stale, threadbare, and exploded falsehoods" concerning the police force, the administration of the department, the extent of crime, and influences operating with police officials. Continuing on this line the report says:

In addition it may be observed that it is a very noticeable fact that while dishonest and prejudiced men, for their own selfish and unworthy interests, decry the City of New York as a sink of iniquity, dominated by vice of every kind, with crime rampant at every corner, the Police Department demoralized, all our officials corrupt, and the Government in its every department foul and loathsome, nevertheless the wealthy, intelligent, and enterprising citizens from every quarter of the country flock to the city, here establish their permanent homes, and rest in absolute security both as to their persons and possessions.

It is not claimed that in a community of nearly four millions of people the man who determinedly searches for it may not find vice; it is not compatible with the appetites and inclinations of frail human nature that in such a community there should not be crime; but what we claim, and before any fair-minded tribunal can establish by proof that if challenged cannot be controverted, is that in the five boroughs of the greater city organized crime has not been able to find a secure lodgment, and its only temporary refuge has been in the dives and vicious resorts established under the protection and sustained through the encouragement of the infamous Raines liquor law.

Of the Tax Department the report says that the evidence furnished abundant proof that all citizens were treated with equal fairness, and that no distinction was made between the most influential and the most humble "The insignificant number of appeals taken to the Commissioner's rulings," the report says, "is a complete answer to the unwarranted aspersions leveled in a spirit of partisan hate and intolerance against this department."

COMMITTEE'S COUNSEL DENOUNCED.

Under the caption "Contempts," the report says:

"A full excuse for all the contempts shown the committee might be found in the outrageous and inexcusable conduct of its counsel. To say that the methods pursued in the treatment of witnesses, the character of the questions propounded, the antics indulged in for spectacular effect, the studied unfairness with which every department official and citizen of the Democratic political faith was treated, the sickening sycophancy and subserviency with which witnesses from the Republican Party were catered to, the determination and vigilance exercised to exclude from the record every word and every statement which proved the wisdom, frugality, and efficiency of the City Government; the anxiety to cloak the defects and smother all mention of the iniquities of the corrupt and incompetent and narrow administration with which the counsel himself had been identified as an officeholder, could deserve for the committee nothing better than the contempt in which it was held by every citizen of manly instincts and decent promptings.

If a legal reason to excuse the refusal of Mr. Platt and several other witnesses to answer questions propounded to them is required, it will be furnished in the law under which the committee was in itself an illegal act. There is no plainer provision in the statutes than is to be found in the legislative law requiring that any such committee as this claimed to be can be appointed only under a concurrent resolution of both Senate and Assembly. How silly then it is to complain that the present District Attorney did not institute criminal proceedings to sustain the authority of a committee illegally constituted.

THE MINORITY'S CONCLUSION.

In concluding the minority says:

We have but a single recommendation to make, and that is that the people of the City of New York be permitted to govern themselves. At the same time we embrace the opportunity of directing attention to the fact that the intelligence of our citizenship is quick to detect the bogus investigation conducted on partisan lines for partisan purposes, in contrast with an honest inquiry intended to aid the Legislature in the intelligent discharge of its functions in framing legislation demanded by the people.

From the beginning this committee stood discredited; that it had been organized for a partisan purpose was universally proclaimed, and with equal unanimity admitted. The barrenness of results to which it is obliged to make humble confession was predicted of it at its very birth. When 225 firemen and policemen were subpoenaed for the purpose of showing a favoritism which protected them from punishment for their offenses against the rules of their respective departments, and but five from each department were called when it was discovered that four out of each set of five had been appointed under the reform administration, and that an equal proportion of the entire number constituted an undesirable product of the operation of so-called civil service laws, the hasty and disorderly dismissal of the rest from attendance upon the committee was accepted as an indication of the true character of the work for which the committee had been formed. The people are not slow to recognize such transparent injustice, and the meanness associated with any and every attempt to gain partisan advantage by such methods.

There will always be serioous political differences dividing our citizenship, but let us hope there will never again be so contemptible an exhibition of the depths to which partisan bigotry can descend.

COMMITTEE'S REMEDIAL BILLS.

Mazet's Proposed Reforms, Based Upon the Conditions Disclosed by the Testimony of Witnesses.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—The Mazet committee handed in the following bills to carry out the recommendations in its report:

1. An act to authorize the appointment of a commission to inquire into the local government of the City of New York and the charter thereof, and suggest legislation thereon.

This bill provides that within thirty days after its passage the Governor shall appoint eleven persons as a commission to revise the charter, and said commission shall report to the Legislature by Jan. 15, 1901. Said commission has power to employ assistants, subpoena witnesses, books, and papers, is given the power of a legislative committee, and the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure as to contempts are made to apply to it.

Following the precedent of the original Charter Commission bill the City of New York is required to pay the expenses thereof, not to exceed $25,000.

2. An act to amend Section 410 of the Greater New York charter in relation to the Board of Public Improvements and the powers of Borough Presidents as members thereof.

This bill confers upon the Borough Presidents power to vote on all matters in the Board of Public Improvements.

3. An act to amend Section 471 of the Greater New York charter in relation to the restriction on the power of the Commissioner of Water Supply to contract for the supplying or selling of water for public or private use or consumption.

The bill requires the Commissioner of Water Supply, before making any water contract, to lay the full contract before and obtain the approval of the Board of Public Improvements, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and three-fourths of all the members elected to the Municipal Assembly.

4. An act to repeal Chapter 942 of the Laws of 1896, entitled "An act in relation to the supply of pure and wholesome water in certain counties of the State."

This bill repeals the law under which the Board of Supervisors of Suffolk County can prevent the city from getting water in that county.

5. An act to amend Section 1,528 of the Greater New York charter in relation to the printing of lists of officials in The City Record.

This bill provides for the printing in January and July of a full list of all city employes, with their positions, residences, time of service, and salaries, and increase or decrease thereof, and provides that until such information is given to the Supervisor of The City Record the head of the department offending shall not be paid his salary.

6. An act to amend the Greater New York charter by repealing Section 1,527 thereof, relating to the publishing in The City Record of the registry of voters.

As the election law now requires the Board of Police to publish in pamphlet form the registry, the retention of this section in the charter means an unnecessary duplication of work and a waste of public moneys.

7. An act to amend Section 821 of the Greater New York charter, relating to the regulation of the construction of piers and docks.

This bill requires the Dock Board to purchase its tools, supplies, and material after public advertisement at public letting to the lowest bidder, as other departments are required to by Sections 419 and 420 of the charter.

8. An act to amend Section 854 of the Code of Civil Procedure, in relation to compelling the attendance and testimony of a witness.

This bill extends to a legislative committee sitting during the session or after the adjournment of the Legislature the power to invoke the prompt aid of the courts of record in aid of its process and authority.

MOSS ON THE REPORT.

Thinks It Agrees with His Own in Important Respects—He Wanted to Call Platt.

A copy of the majority report of the Mazet committee was shown to Mr. Moss last night. After glancing through the report he said he did not care to discuss it in detail, and could not, in fact, do so on short notice. He said, further, that he did not care to place himself in the position of criticising the report, as it was far from his intention to place any obstacle in the way of the accomplishment of some good. Furthermore, he declared it would be too bad if the work of nine months should go for naught.

"This is the first time," said Mr. Moss, "that I have seen the majority report. In a general way it does not go so far as our report did. On many subjects we went deeper and made more specific recommendations. However, in many respects the recommendations in this report are in line with those made by counsel. There are, I see, some curious omissions. For instance, I do not see that this latest report has much to say about the 'dictator.' They have let him off rather easy—considering.

"As to the Police Department I care to say nothing.

"The report agrees with my suggestion that the Mayor's term be shortened to two years, and that he be eligible for re-election. I notice, also, that the report agrees with me regarding the Borough Presidents, Municipal Assembly, Water Supply Department, and Dock Department, but, as I have said, there is a tendency in many of their recommendations to leave the suggestions for relief open."

When asked if he would state the reasons for the adjournment of the committee, Mr. Moss replied that it was not an opportune time for the answer of that question. He admitted that he had wanted to call Senator Platt, but would not say anything regarding the contents of his letter to Mr. Mazet.

Death of a Princeton Sophomore.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 15.—J. Ralph Morton, a member of the sophomore class, died of typhoid fever at his home, in Honey Brook, Penn., last night. Blair Hall Club, of which he was a member, at a meeting to-night passed a resolution of sympathy, which will be sent to the bereaved family. A number of Morton's classmates will attend the funeral, which is to be held on Wednesday.

Steel for New Bridge Towers.

The Atha & Illingworth Company, which is manufacturing the steel to be used for the base of the towers of the new East River Bridge, has forwarded its first shipment, which was received in Brooklyn yesterday. The contract for the steel was given out more than eighteen months ago to the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company, which sublet it. The steel is in sixteen pieces, which will be forged into eight pedestals, each pedestal to weigh twenty-three tons.

FORTIETH ANNUAL STATEMENT

Home Life Insurance Co.

GEORGE E. IDE, President,
NO. 256 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
JANUARY 1ST, 1900.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Bonds and Mortgages	$3,496,071.00	Policy Reserve (Per Certificate of New York Insurance Department)	$9,412,413.00
Bonds and Stocks (market value)	4,572,798.95	Present Value of all Dividend-Endowment Accumulations (Deferred Dividends)	626,713.00
Real Estate	1,736,033.74	All Other Liabilities	106,454.70
Collateral Loans	22,400.00	Net Surplus	1,203,278.42
Loans to Policy-holders	1,030,247.93		
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies	206,714.73		
Interest and Rents Due and Accrued	93,600.42		
Premiums in transit and Deferred Premiums less cost of collection	194,992.35		
Total Admitted Assets	$11,348,859.12		$11,348,859.12

INCOME IN 1899.		DISBURSEMENTS IN 1899.	
Premiums	$1,889,189.64	Total Payments	$1,646,887.09
Interest, Rents and other Receipts	482,940.95	Including Death Claims, Matured Endowments and Annuities $761,592.68; Dividends to Policy-holders 164,714.37; Surrender Values 112,091.42	
		Balance—Excess Income over Disbursements	725,243.50
Total Income	$2,372,130.59	Total Disbursements and Balance	$2,372,130.59

NUMBER OF POLICIES IN FORCE, 26,262, being an increase of 1,987
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IN FORCE, $49,258,697.00, being an increase of $3,684,316.00
PREMIUM INCOME INCREASED $41.12 for every $1,000 gain in Insurance in Force.
RECEIVED FROM POLICY-HOLDERS since organization (1860) $32,887,028.95
RETURNED to POLICY-HOLDERS and now held for their benefit $33,341,452.86

RESULTS OF THE YEAR 1899.

	PER CENT.		PER CENT.
Increase in Total Income	7.23	Increase in Insurance in Force	8.08
" " New Premium Income	6.69	" " Deferred Dividend Fund	18.90
" " Renewal Premium Income	9.87	" " Insurance in Force to Insurance Issued	37.80
" " Admitted Assets	7.48	Increase in Surplus	4.36
" " Insurance Reserve	8.10		

WM. M. ST. JOHN, Vice-President.
ELLIS W. GLADWIN, Secretary. W. A. MARSHALL, Actuary.
F. W. CHAPIN, Medical Director. WM. G. LOW, Counsel.

PIG IRON FROM THE SOUTH.

Alabama and Tennessee Make a Record in Production in 1899—More Furnaces to Start.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 15.—Official figures on pig iron production in Alabama and Tennessee during 1899 were issued today, and they show that Southern furnaces broke all previous records last year. The two States made and shipped during the year 1,571,570 tons of pig iron, of which Alabama forwarded 1,257,256 tons.

This was an increase of 20 per cent. over the highest previous year. The Birmingham District alone forwarded 945,969 tons. Only two additional furnaces were added to the productive capacity last year, but all the furnaces were run to their utmost capacity.

The outlook for 1900 is that at least half a dozen Alabama furnaces will be blown in and this is expected to increase the State's output to a million and a half tons, while the combined output of Alabama and Tennessee is expected to approach 2,000,000 tons.

The year 1899 closed with less than 20,000 tons of iron in the yards.

Iron pipe shipments last year from Alabama and Tennessee amounted to 146,637 tons, an increase of 19,237 tons. Most of this pipe was forwarded from Bessemer to Mexico City, to be used in building water works. Export pig iron shipments, practically all of which went from the Birmingham district, were 167,003 tons, a decrease of 34,675 tons. This loss was due to the extraordinarily large home demand and the high domestic prices. During the year iron prices doubled and wages were increased 40 per cent.

JOHN MAGEE IS DEAD.

Years Ago He Received $50,000 Damages from Guatemala.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—There died in this city to-day John Magee, who is credited with having caused the guns of two British men-of-war to turn on the City of Guatemala twenty-five years ago, compelling the Guatamalan Government to pay $50,000 to Mr. Magee, who at that time was acting as the British Consul in that country.

Magee incurred the hatred of Rufino Barrios, who, it is reported, hired some thugs to thrash the Consul. Magee was waylaid and beaten. The British Government, through the Consul, demanded $50,000 and kept the guns of the British warships trained on the city until it was paid. Magee invested the $50,000 in paying property and died a millionaire.

Mr. Magee arrived in this city from Paris, en route to Guatemala, on Jan. 6, and was taken ill with liver complaint. His family is in Paris.

FORGED HIS OWN NAME.

Chicago Bird Said to Have Received $1,928.42 Due to New York Bird.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—The novel question whether a man has a right to forge his own name came up before Judge Hutchinson today in the case of James H. Bird. The allegation against Bird was that he signed the name of James H. Bird of New York as an indorsement on a check, and thereby obtained $1,928.42 from the Continental National Bank. J. H. Harris & Co. of the Board of Trade suffered the financial loss, and that firm is prosecuting Bird.

Last Spring the New York Bird visited Chicago and invested in a commodity handled by Harris & Company. Mr. Bird then returned to the East. A statement of the deal was made up, and the clerk whose duty it was to mail it to Mr. Bird found that the only James H. Bird in this city lived at 692 VanBuren Street. The statement was sent to that address.

A few days later the Chicago Bird appeared at the office. He was asked if he desired to continue his investment on margins or wanted it closed. Bird, who appeared somewhat dazed by the statements made to him, said he guessed he would close the deal. He received a check for $1,928.42, indorsed it "James H. Bird," went to the bank, and got the money. A few days later James H. Bird of New York appeared and ordered his deal closed. An investigation followed, and the Chicago Bird was arrested.

SALT WATER FISHERMEN MEET.

A. N. Hoxie Accuses the Massachusetts Legislature.

A meeting of the Protective League of Salt Water Fishermen was held last night at 106 West Thirty-first Street, to hear the report of the Committee on Legislation on the prospect of securing the passage of a bill for the protection of salt-water fish in the waters about New York Harbor. The bill, which will be accompanied by a petition 350 feet long, bearing the names of more than 10,000 signers, will be presented to the Legislature some time during the week.

A. N. Hoxie of Roxbury, Mass., President of the Anti-Seiners' Association of Massachusetts, was present, and told of his efforts during the last seven years to secure action on the part of the Legislature of that State for the protection of salt water fish. He said that they had the combined interests of the large fisheries of every State as well as the interests of foreign capital invested in those enterprises to war against, and he made the charge that the Massachusetts Legislature had been influenced by the money of the fishery trusts to defeat the measures introduced each year for the protection of salt water fish.

Col. Paine Dines His Employes.

Col. Augustus G. Paine, President of the New York and Pennsylvania Company, gave a private dinner at the Union League Club last evening to the employes of his company.

ALEXANDER MAJORS DEAD.

Was One of the Founders of the Famous "Pony Express" and Buffalo Bill's First Employer.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Alexander Majors of the old Western freighting firm of Majors, Russell & Waddell died here last Friday night at the residence of J. Craig, 4,003 Drexel Boulevard. He was eighty-six years old. In his time he had been foremost among men possessed of wealth and power. Ruined by a former business partner, he died without a dollar. For, with the passing of the wild West, men like Majors were no longer needed, and when the accretions of years were swept away he was thrown late in life upon very limited resources.

Whether or not Majors originated the famous "pony express," his freighting firm at Fort Leavenworth was the first to put it in operation. This was before the days of the telegraph and the transcontinental railroad, and the "pony express" was the nearest to these in speed. A line of "Rough Riders" was strung between Fort Leavenworth and the Pacific Coast. Each had to ride from ten to twenty miles at breakneck speed throug a country infested with outlaws and hostile Indians.

Among the earliest of these riders was William F. Cody. He had not earned the sobriquet of "Buffalo Bill" then, but was already famous throughout the Western country as a "boy Indian fighter." It was to Alexander Majors that the mother of young Cody applied when Will, eleven years old, succeeded his father as head and support of the family.

"What can a boy like you do?" asked Majors, smiling.

"I can ride and shoot," said Will.

So Majors hired the lad as "boy extra" on one of the many bull trains that his big freight concern sent out across the Indian country to the army posts.

Majors, Russell & Waddell put through the first overland mail service.

Alexander Majors was born near Franklin, Ky. His early life was spent on a Missouri ranch, and he gave up ranching to establish a great freighting business on the old Santa Fé and Salt Lake trails. At one time he had 5,000 men in his employ, and owned ten times that number of oxen and mules. "Kit" Carson, "Buffalo Bill," "California Joe," and other noted frontiersmen scouted for him.

Majors came to Chicago about Jan. 1 from Denver. He was trying to get an invention on the market. J. Craig, at whose house he died, was an old mining friend. He is survived by several children living in Denver and Kansas City.

BALTIMORE & OHIO'S MEETING.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15.—The repeatedly postponed annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will be held in this city Wednesday. It has been postponed monthly since last November because of the big deals pending and the perfecting of the reorganization scheme. Whether any formal announcement of the company's new connections with the Pennsylvania or the New York Central will then be made can only be conjectured. William Salomon, Chairman of the voting Trustees, said recently that important developments might be expected at the annual meeting. It is believed that the Pennsylvania will be given representation on the board.

It is the programme to re-elect the present Directors and President John K. Cowen, First Vice President Oscar G. Murray, and Second Vice President Frederick Underwood.

The annual report will cover the fiscal year of the company, ended June 30, 1899. This was a lean period in the earnings, as it embraced a time when the rate situation was in a demoralized state and the Baltimore and Ohio was an aggressive seeker after business. It was on this account that the Baltimore and Ohio was looked upon as a menace to the stability of rates. The report does not show up as well as the results for the six months since June 30. Greater stability in rates and the determination of the trunk lines to stick to the tariffs enable the road to make a splendid showing for the half year.

There is a growing impression in railroad and financial circles that after Wednesday's meeting the Pennsylvania will virtually control the Baltimore and Ohio's policy. It is probable that the Trustees at the meeting will announce that the negotiations for the amalgamation of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern with the Baltimore and Ohio has been consummated.

William M. Greene, former General Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio, and now General Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, is opposed to any arrangement which has for its object the operation of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern as a division of the Baltimore and Ohio. That is the plan, and it is generally believed that it will be carried out, despite Mr. Greene's objection. Thus far, however, Mr. Greene has successfully blocked all steps in that direction.

THE FITCHBURG ROAD LEASE.

Dr. W. Seward Webb Said to be Opposed to Boston and Maine Proposal

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—The Directors of the Fitchburg Railroad will meet to-morrow noon in what is anticipated to be a very important session, the outcome of which may affect railroad interests over a wide territory. It is said that the matter of a lease of the Fitchburg to the Boston and Maine will be presented in definite form, but that action upon it will be held in abeyance until the State Directors are ready to show their position.

Those who favor the lease of the Fitchburg to the Boston and Maine claim that the opposition is chiefly from the interests represented by Dr. W. Seward Webb.

It is asserted that he will go to the extent of making a better offer for the property than the Boston and Maine people have made.

Any Old Thing

Goes in Many Places

and on ordinary occasions, but when ill the doctor will say you had best get the

OLD CROW RYE

Bottled by H. B. KIRK & CO., N. Y.

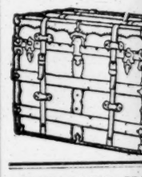
It has never been equalled

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.

Fancy Sox, 25c pair.
Imported Goods in stripes and fancy colors.
Shirts (Clearing Sale) 49c each
1.25 Madras Shirts at 68c each
1.25 Cape Gloves (outseam) 79c

VICHY IS HEALTHFUL!

A Natural Mineral Water with medicinal qualities,
For Indigestion and Stomach Disorders.
So-called VICHY IN SYPHONS IS NOT VICHY
Get the Genuine VICHY
CELESTINS



"Greatest Trunk Corner in America."
HAMILTON'S
Where Trunks Are Made.
23D ST. & 6TH Av

THE CAPE NOME GOLD FIELDS.

An Unprecedented Rush of Prospectors Expected Next Summer.

Barton D. Blakeslee of Cape Nome, Alaska, is at the Everett House, where he had a consultation yes

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

The Sheen of Silverware Brightens the Store

THIS Annual Silver Sale is a success—a greater success than even we expected.

Good friends in the business who came "to see what Wanamaker was doing" were surprised—and said so.

With the seal of such approval we could well be content. But it is worth much more to us to have you prove your appreciation. And you did. Sales were very large.

We shall be still busier to-day, but with every available part of the first floor given over to the silver and you who come for it, there will be room enough. And courteous, careful attention.

Silver Table Ware and Toilet Pieces

at a fourth to a half below ruling prices

We have been asked why we can sell silverware cheaper than the manufacturers. The answer is simple enough: No manufacturer can become great if he alone retails his product. He must sell to other merchants—and other merchants wouldn't buy, if the manufacturer became a hard competitor in their own market. There might be pretenses of sales, but really large movements must be by independent concerns—general buyers, as we are.

There is quite as good choosing to-day as yesterday—hadn't room to show all the goods at once, but the lists are shorter, because while selling was going on we could not be sure what particular lots would hold out. Not odds and ends, but just such goods as you would be apt to choose when needed, here or in some other silver store. Cheapest now, that's all.

Sterling Silver Table Ware

Bon-Bon Dishes, $4.85 to $7.25.
Fruit Dishes, $25.25 to $33.
Ice Cream Plates, $3.50 each.
Bread Baskets, $26. Crumb Trays, $11.25.
Card Trays, $4 to $6.50.
Ice Cream Platters, $30.50 to $33.50.
Claret Jugs, $5.75 to $6.50.
Candlesticks, $10.50 each.
Sugars and Creams, $7.85 to $24.

Sterling Inlaid Forks and Spoons

Plated ware, with inlays of solid silver at the points of wear—as at point of spoon and bottom of bowl and part of handle that rests on the table. Better for wear, than light-weight sterling silver.

Tea Spoons, $2.50 doz.
Dessert Spoons, $4.75 doz.
Table Spoons, $5 doz.
Medium Forks, $5.25 doz.
Dessert Forks, $4.75 doz.
Sugar Spoons, 50c ea. Butter Knives, 50c ea.
Coffee Spoons, $2.50 doz.

Sterling Silver Serving Pieces

Berry Forks, $6.25 doz.
Coffee Spoons, $4.35 doz.
Berry Spoons, $3 each.
Preserve Spoons, $2.50 to $3.25.
Jelly Spoons, $2 each.
Sugar Spoons, 85c. each.
Butter Picks, $1.10 each.
Cucumber Servers, $1.65 each.
Jelly Knives, $1.65 each.
Sugar Sifters, $1.75. Pie Knives, $4.35 ea.
Butter Spreaders, $9.25 doz.
Pea Servers, $3.80 each.
Salad Sets, $3.80 to $5.25.
Bon-bon Spoons, $1.10 each.
Butter Knives, $1.40 each.
Cake Servers, $2.50 and $3.
Fish Sets, $7.60. Sugar Tongs, $1.40.
Pickle Spears, 90c. Dessert Knives, $12 doz.
Medium Knives, $14.50 doz.
Steak carver and fork, sterling handles, $3.25
Game Carver and Fork, sterling handles, $6.50
Beef Carving Sets, 3 pieces, $10.

Quadruple Plated Table Ware

These pieces from several makers of high repute.

Bon-bon Dishes, $1. Tureens, $2.15 to $15.
Candlesticks, $1.35 to $2.10.
Candelabra, $2.50 to $4.45.
After-dinner Coffee Pots, $1.60 to $3.
Bread Trays, 90c. to $1.60.
Crumb Sets, $1.10 to $1.60.
Lemonade Pitchers, 65c. to 90c.
Tobacco Jars, $1.25.
Cracker Jars, 80c. to $1.25. Pickle Jars, $1.
Water Pitchers, $2 to $4.60.
Brush and Comb Trays, $1.85.
Fruit Dishes, 95c. to $2.75.
Child's Cups, 50c. to 75c.
Butter Dishes, $1.60 to $2.75.
Trays, 65c. to $6.40. Vases, 65c.
Ice Tubs, $1.90.
Nut Bowls, $2.25.
Coffee Urns, $7.50
Condensed Milk Holders, 90c. to $1.30

Silver Plated Forks and Spoons

Mostly from the well-known Rogers factories—A1 plate as distinguished from triple and quadruple plate.

SPOONS
Berry, 50c. ea. Tea, $1.10 doz
Dessert, $2.10 doz. Table, $2.20 doz.
Sugar, 20c. ea.

FORKS
Pickle, 20c. ea. Fish, 75c. ea.
Table, $2.20 doz.

KNIVES
Butter, 20c and 25c ea. Pie, 60c ea.
Fish, 75c ea. Crumb, 90c ea.
Sugar Tongs, 20c and 35c each.
Cream Ladles, 35c ea. Oyster Ladles, 75c ea.
Soup Ladels, 90c and $1 ea.
Children's Sets, 3 pieces, 50c set.
Also a line of triple-plate medium and dessert knives at $2.35 doz.

Blankets and Bedspreads Old prices still rule here — and they've been low priced. Increased cost of cotton, wool and labor has advanced the market prices—will doubtless affect our prices by-and-by—but these shall be undisturbed. Here's bed clothing of known goodness, of generally acknowledged cheapness.

BLANKETS
$3.50 a pair—White wool on cotton warp; 72 x84 in.; 5½ lbs.
$4.25 a pair—All wool, warp and filling; 70 x82 in.; 5 lbs.
$5 a pair—Extra fine wool, with just enough cotton to give added strength; 70x80 in.; 5 lbs.

BEDSPREADS
$1.50 each—Full size, honeycomb; fringed; Marseilles pattern.
$1.75 each—Fringed honeycomb spreads
$2.25 each—Marseilles patterns; fast back; for large beds.
Third floor.

Parlor Furniture---Reduced

The worst thing the matter with it is that you've looked at it—our sample line, which it is best to renew every few weeks, no matter if we do lose money.

Some odd lots, quite as attractive, are included.

Much of it at Half Price, but this word of detail will explain it all—and the selling will start this morning—

Imitation mahogany; damask covered; 3 pieces; $19, was $37.50.
Imitation mahogany, inlaid; damask covered; 3 pieces; $25, was $50.
Imitation mahogany, inlaid; damask covered; 3 pieces; $30, was $45.
Imitation mahogany, inlaid; damask covered; 3 pieces; $32, was $64.
Imitation mahogany, inlaid; damask covered; 3 pieces; $30, was $50.
Inlaid mahogany; damask covered; 3 pieces; $45, was $90.
Imitation mahogany, inlaid; damask covered; 3 pieces; $50 from $100.
Overstuffed, damask covered; 3 pieces; $35, was $70.
Overstuffed, tapestry covered; 3 pieces; $62.50, was $125.
Imitation mahogany, inlaid; damask covers; 4 pieces; $80, was $160.
Imitation mahogany, damask covered; 5 pieces; $60, was $90.
Mahogany, damask covered; 4 pieces; $75, was $150.
ODD DIVANS—Damask Covered.
$10, was $20. $15, was $23.
$12.50, was $21.50. $14, was $28.
$15, was $30.
ODD PARLOR CHAIRS—Damask Covered.
$5.50, was $11. $9, was $18.
$6, was $12. $16, was $32.
Fourth floor.

Bargains in Boys' Clothing Digging about these stocks unearthed about 100 stylish suits of excellent grade—kinds that sold up to $12. Good choosing now at $7.50. For 14 to 19 years.

There are sailor suits for the little fellows 3 to 12 years. Blue and fancy cheviots and blue serge trimmed with silk soutache. Regularly $6 and $7.50 qualities, but all ready to-day at $5.

Also about 400 knee trousers. They are made of remnants of suitings, and are the usual $1 and $1.25 kinds. Now 65c.

Corduroy knee trousers, at 75c—strong, durable. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Silk Petticoats Of good quality of taffeta silk. Solid colors, in newest shades. Attractively made. Deep flounce, with 3 small gathered ruffles. Were $6.50 each. This lot at $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Very Important Sale of Furs

Sixty thousand dollars' worth of very rich Furs have come to us at prices so far below the usual that you will be tempted to rub your eyes and take a second look, to be sure you have read aright.

Prices Are Just Half the December Values

And this, not for riff-raff, but for very elegant and correctly fashioned garments.

The details that follow will give a fair hint of the collection.

With these pieces we include many good furs from our own regular stock, but we only reduce prices on our part by a fourth—though the new arrivals are every whit as good. And they are half price. It is simply our usual way of giving you all the advantages we get.

JACKETS
Electric Seal; plain; $35 and $40.
Electric Seal; trimmed; $45 and $60.
Alaska Seal; plain; $150 to $300.
Persian Lamb; plain; $100 to $150.
Persian Lamb; trimmed; $150 to $200.

AUTOMOBILE COATS
Russian Sable Box Coat, $900.
Mink, $500.
Broadtail and Chinchilla, $375.
Persian Lamb, with sable, $280.
Persian Lamb, $240.
Second floor.

CAPES
Electric Seal, Alaska sable trimmed, $37.50, $32.50 and $30.
Electric Seal, plain, $30 and $25.
Persian Lamb, $60 to $100.

MUFFS
Astrakhan, $2.75 and $3.50.
Electric Seal, $2.50 and $3.50.
Krimmer, $4 and $5. Wool Seal, $3.75.
Japanese Fox, $10. Red Fox, $9.
Sable Fox, $12.50. White Fox, $17.50.
Silvered Lynx, $12.50.
Alaska Sable, $8 and $10.
Blended Baum Marten, $25.
Natural Baum Marten, $40.
Alaska Seal, $18 and $25.

COLLARETTES
Dyed Alaska Sable, $10.
Wool Seal, $10 and $12.
Electric Seal, with tabs, $12.50.
Natural Lynx, $12. Chinchilla, $50 and $90.
Ermine and White Fox, $85.
Stone Marten, $30. Persian Lamb, $40.

RUSSIAN COLLARS
Black Lynx, $40. Silvered Lynx, $10.
Natural Lynx, $25.
Natural Lynx; pointed back; $25.
Black Lynx; pointed back; $35.

CLUSTER SCARFS
Astrakhan, $3.50. Electric Seal, $3.35.
Natural Mink, $7.50 and $12.50.
Persian Lamb, $6, $12 and $15.
Alaska Sable, $4.50 and $6.
Blue Fox, $12.
Stone Marten (circular), $9.50.
Blended Baum Marten, $20.
Natural Baum Marten, $40.
Blended Hudson Bay Sable, $35 and $40.
Black Thibet Boa, $3.50.

ANIMAL SCARFS
Sable Fox, $12.50. Blue Fox, $15 and $20
Black Lynx, $17.50. Silver Lynx, $17.50.

And maybe best news of all is omitted—replenished stocks of Muslin Underwear.

Important News of Upholstery

Reduced prices! We shall end certain lines by this move—and make room for new lots. Used to be that an upholstery store in a general store was an unimportant affair—you liked the careful ways and the artistic bent of this one, and have made it stand away up front. To keep it different and best, we must have the stocks very fresh. Hence, these losses—

LACE CURTAINS—One, two and three pair lots—
Eight qualities of real Arabian, that were $10.50 to $90, are now $8 to $75.
Brussels Point Lace Curtains, that were $16 to $26, are made a third to a half less.
The Renaissance Curtains, that were $7.50 to $43—many reduced a half, others a third.
Irish Point—were $3.50 to $20, at like reduced prices.
And so also with Tamboured Laces.

TABLE COVERS
An excellent assortment of fine patterns and colorings—velours and tapestries.
Of tapestry—2 yds. square, at $1.35 to $1.75 instead of $2 to $2.35. Another quality at $2.75 instead of $3.75. Some that are 2½x2 yards are $1.90 to $3.50, though moderate at $2.65 to $4.50. And those 2x3 yds. at $2.75 to $4.25 instead of $3.75 to $5.75.

SOFA PILLOWS
Some with silk tapestry coverings at $3.25. instead of $4.25.
Others with coverings of silk and cotton at $2, though cheap at $2.75.

FURNITURE COVERINGS
Gobelin Tapestry, $1.75 instead of $2.25 yd
Silk-and-wool Tapestry, $2.75 instead of $4.75 a yard.
Corduroy, 85c instead 95c a yard.
English Morris Velvets, $1.85 instead of $2.25.
Imported Jute Tapestry, $1 instead of $1.25 to $1.50 a yard.
Cotton Tapestry, 45c instead of 60c a yard.
Remnants—Tapestries and Damasks at a *third* of their value, and *less;* Velours and Corduroys at *half* their value, and *under.*

Now as to renovating and reupholstering of furniture. This is a good time for such work, and ours is a good factory in which to have such work done. Make selections from the goods above, and we'll send a careful, experienced man to estimate on cost of work. Charges will be moderate enough.

Third floor.

Interested in Fine Plates?

Of course! Doubly interested, perhaps, where they're to be procured at about half their worth. That's the fact about this gathering. Many kinds, fine French china predominating, with a fair sprinkling of Austrian, Vienna, Dresden and Doulton—all richly decorated. In the French ware are:

Dinner Plates, 4 styles, 50c to $2 each. Most of them would be good value at double.
Breakfast plates, 8 styles, at $4 to $18 a dozen; about half regular prices.
Tea Plates, 8 styles, $3 to $15 a dozen. Not all of these are half price. Some are only a third.
Bread-and-Butter Plates, 7 styles, $1.20 to $12 a dozen. Should be $2.40 to $24.
The Dresden Plates, paneled scenes, green grounds and raised gold, are $4 each for dinner size, instead of $6; and $3.25 each for tea plates, instead of $5.
Vienna Plates, dinner size, at $3.25 each, were $5; tea plates, $2.75, were $4.
Doulton Plates, small dinner size, at $2.80 each, reduced from $4.20.
Basement.

Housekeeping Linens

The linen news yesterday was of table cloths and napkins. It was good news, too, told of substantial savings on excellent qualities, though the market prices are advancing. To-day we tell of bed linen and towels—and the same sort of reductions in prices.

BED LINEN
$3 pair—Hemstitched linen sheets, 72x90 in.; $3.50 kind.
$3.50 pair—hemstitched linen sheets, 90x96 in.; $4 kind. A finer quality $4 a pair, that were $4.50.
70c pair—Hemstitched linen pillow cases; 22x36 in.; 80c kind.
$1.38 pair—Hemstitched and embroidered linen pillow cases; 22x36 in.; (slightly mussed); usual $1.75 kind.

TOWELS
15c—Bleached damask; knotted fringe; our 20c kind.
17c—Bleached huckaback; hemmed ends; soft, fine quality; good value at $2.50 doz.
19c—Bleached German damask; 22 3-4x42 in.; hemstitched. Also damask border huckaback hemmed; 21x42 in. Were 25c.
25c—The J. W. Special bleached huckaback; large and made of soft fine flax yarn; hemmed. Fourth avenue.

More of the Club Vellum Paper

Glad to say it; the paper mills have caught up with their deliveries and we have enough of the Club Vellum Writing Paper in all sizes for all who come to-day.

Large selling space on Fifth floor and an ample corps of helpers to serve you promptly.

Paper, 10c a pound. Envelopes, 15c a hundred. Three fashionable shapes.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

WRECK A MYSTERY STILL

Name of Lost Ship at St. Mary's Bay May be Learned To-day.

COLONIAL CRUISER NOW THERE

If Sea Permits, a Diver Will Investigate—Identity May Be Learned from a Boat.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F. Jan. 15.—The latest advices destroy many theories advanced concerning the wreck of the steamer at St. Mary's Bay and render it more mysterious than ever. Owing to the continuance of turbulent seas, it is impossible to launch boats or to venture down to the beach with any safety. Bodies and wreckage are still visible, the latter increasing as the ship breaks up.

The colonial cruiser Fiona is now at the wreck. She will be joined in the morning by the tug Ingraham, and a diver will then go down if the sea permits. Failing this, an attempt will be made to effect a landing in Sculpin Cove, where there are two bodies and almost an entire boat. It seems highly probable that the name of the vessel will be learned to-morrow.

The firm of Bowring Brothers, shipowners of St. John's, whose New York house is Bowring & Archibald, has an oil-tank steamer named Showflake, which sailed from New York Sunday, Jan. 7, for Southampton and London, and it is feared that she may possibly be the unfortunate ship. The funnels of the Bowring vessels are black and white, with a red cross. According to calculations, the Snowflake would have been near Cape Race Wednesday night last, when the wreck occurred.

Bowring & Archibald stated yesterday that, in their opinion, there is no possibility that the wrecked steamer is the Snowflake, as that vessel has three masts, while all previous reports received stated that the wrecked steamer had only two.

HOW THE VESSEL WAS LOST.

Sea Captain Says Current Drove Her from Her Course.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 15.—Some light was thrown upon the mystery of the wreck at St. Mary's Bay, Newfoundland, by Capt. Dawe of the steamer Glencoe, which arrived to-night from St. John's, N. F. Capt. Dawe is an old and experienced navigator and pilot who knows every rock, current, and sounding on the Newfoundland coast.

The Glencoe was the first steamer the wreck was supposed to be. Capt. Dawe says he passed the scene of the wreck, bound from Halifax for St. John's, at 1 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, or one hour after the ill-fated ship is supposed to have gone on the rocks. Gull Island, in St. Mary's Bay, where the unknown steamer struck, is twelve miles off the course the Glencoe was steaming, and Capt. Dawe says there is no doubt in his mind the lost vessel was steering the same course to make Cape Race, which was the Glencoe's objective point. There is a strong current there with a westerly set, which would about put the stranger out of her course the distance of twelve miles to St. Mary's Bay. This current is one of the worst on the coast, and several steamers have been carried out of their course in years gone by and cast away in St. Mary's Bay.

There was a blinding snowstorm all day Thursday. The flakes fell thicker than Capt. Dawe ever remembers seeing before. It was impossible to see ahead a ship's length, otherwise he would have seen the wreck.

The Captain says he thinks the ill-fated steamer was bound across the Atlantic from New York or Philadelphia, and, allowing nine knots speed, was about five days out. While in St. John's he saw an official communication from Magistrate Hogan at St. Mary's Bay stating that the steamer on the rocks was most certainly an oil tank.

The Magistrate reported that the ship ran ashore at full speed, and was a craft of about 1,500 tons, and not likely a passenger boat.

Capt. Dawe does not believe that a steamer bound to a Cape Breton port from an American port would go ashore here, as she would be over 200 miles out of her reckoning. The Captain was not surprised to learn that the identity of the wreck was still unknown, as the bay could only be approached from the sea, for the cliffs are precipitous and rise 1,200 feet. Any wreckage cast on the narrow beach at the foot of the cliffs could not be reached.

The Falk Safe at Havana.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—Advices received in this city to-day indicate, beyond question, that the steamer wrecked in St. Mary's Bay, N. F., is not the Norwegian steamer Falk. A dispatch was received here stating that the Falk arrived in Havana on Jan. 8, seven days after clearing from this port, with a cargo of coal.

ART GALLERY FOR BUFFALO.

John J. Albright Will Make a $300,000 Present to the City.

BUFFALO, Jan. 15.—John J. Albright this evening announced to the Board of Directors of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy his intention to present to the city an art gallery, to cost about $300,000, and to begin its construction immediately. The gallery will be of white marble, and will be built in or near the Delaware Park and within the boundaries of the Pan-American Exhibition grounds.

Mr. Albright recently gave to the city a costly collection of palms and a palmhouse to contain them. A few years ago he gave a public library to the City of Scranton, Penn., his birthplace.

ALMOST KILLED BY COAL GAS.

Rochester Man and Wife Inhale Fumes In His Office.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 15.—Dr. George W. Jamieson, senior member of the firm of Jamieson & Trenaman, dealers in dentists' supplies, and his wife were found nearly dead from suffocation by inhaling coal gas in Dr. Jamieson's office at 7 o'clock this evening. Mrs. Jamieson is in a critical condition and may die.

Dr. Jamieson recovered, but was able to talk but little, and that in a rambling way, consequently it is not yet known whether it was a case of attempted suicide or an accident.

Woman's Law Class Alumnae.

The Alumnae of the Woman's Law Class of the New York University held their annual meeting at the University Building, Washington Square, at noon yesterday. Miss Isabella Mary Pettus presided. The report of the Treasurer, Mrs. Isaac Franklin Russell, showed an active membership of 161 and a balance of cash on hand amounting to $103. Charles A. Gardiner has been appointed to award the prize of $50 offered for the best essay by a member of the graduating class of 1900 on "The Constitutional Power of the United States to Acquire and Govern Foreign Territory."

Plague Under Control in Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—The steamer China arrived to-day from the Orient, via Honolulu. She did not dock at Honolulu, but anchored off that port, the Hawaiian mail being carried out to the liner on tugs. Up to Jan 8, there had been nineteen new cases of the plague. The disease is now thought to be well under control of the health authorities.

Plague Cases in Brazil.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 15.—The bubonic plague is officially declared to be only sporadic in this city. Hitherto there have been twenty-two cases at Santos, fifteen at Sao Paulo, and three or four at Rio Janeiro. Energetic measures have been taken in other ports of Brazil to prevent outbreaks of the plague. At the cities mentioned the Federal Government has undertaken sanitary measures. All vessels are disinfected.

Plague Causes One Death in Noumea.

NOUMEA, New Caledonia, Jan. 15.—There has been one death from bubonic plague here since Jan. 11, but no fresh cases have developed.

Skating at Van Cortlandt Park.

It was announced last evening that there would be skating at Van Cortlandt Park to-day.

NEW YORKERS CLAIM ESTATE.

Edward, John L., and Philip Livingston Say They Are Heirs of "Lady Livingston" of Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—Edward, John L., and Philip Livingston, living in New York City, have cabled Consul General Gowdy claiming to be brothers and sole heirs, if no will is found, of "Lady Maria Livingston," the eccentric woman whose death was announced from here Jan. 13. They requested that the funeral rites be those of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and that the interment take place in a Protestant cemetery.

Miss Maria Livingston was the sister of Edward Livingston and John Livingston of Tivoli-on-Hudson. She lived for many years in Paris, and was most eccentric. She received allowances from her brothers in New York, who managed the Livingston estate, which is very large. Edward Livingston, her elder brother, is a widower and a member of the Union Club. He lives at 17 East Seventy-fourth Street. Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry is a near relative, as is also Mrs. Ogden Mills.

Philip Livingston, who married Miss Juliet Morris of Morrisania, is a nephew.

Edward Livingston said yesterday that Miss Livingston was his sister, but that he did not wish anything said about her life in Paris.

LADY ALICE MONTAGU BURIED.

Memorial Services Were Also Held in the Chapel Royal.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A memorial service in honor of Lady Alice Montagu, sister of the Duke of Manchester, who died Jan. 10 at Davos-Platz, Switzerland, was held at the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, this afternoon. The Sub-Dean, the Rev. Edgar Sheppard, pronounced the panegyric. The service was fully choral. Among those present were the Hon. Sidney Greville, Equerry to the Prince of Wales, representing his Royal Highness; the Countess of Essex, the Countess of Kintore, the Countess Carrington, Lady Dudley, Lord Rowton, Viscount Curzon, and Arnold Morley.

The interment occurred simultaneously at Kimbolton. Lady Alice was buried beside the remains of her twin sister. The chief mourners were the Duchess of Manchester, the Duchess of Hamilton, Lady Alice Stanley, and other relatives.

SCANDINAVIAN POLITICS.

Foreign Minister Says Mutual Concessions Would Settle Differences.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 15.—In an interview recently the new Foreign Minister, Lagerham, discussed the political differences between Sweden and Norway. He said he thought the alleged unfriendliness was mostly on the surface, and that if ever the time arrived to test the solidity of the union the two peoples would be found back to back. The political differences, he added, could be smoothed over by mutual concessions.

The Minister also expressed his irrevocable determination to oppose the Norwegian demand for a separate Foreign Minister as unconstitutional, saying it would be equivalent to a dissolution of the union, on which the Minister considered the peace and happiness of both countries were dependent. Sweden, he continued, would never agree to such a change, and it was useless for the Norwegian Storthing to try to pass a law over the King's veto, in the same way the new flag law was passed.

In conclusion, the Minister expressed the hope that the Swedes and Norwegians in the United States would not allow their relations to be disturbed by the frequent political eruptions at home.

The Kaiserin's Mother Is Ill.

DRESDEN, Jan. 15.—The Empress arrived here to-day to attend her mother, the Dowager Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein, who is suffering from pleurisy. The bulletin this morning says there has been no improvement in the Duchess's condition; that she passed a restless night, but that her strength was satisfactorily maintained.

Grip Stops Business in Barcelona.

BARCELONA, Jan. 15.—An epidemic of grip has seized the town, and the mortality has increased. Half the population is in bed, and in the stores and workshops only a quarter of the usual number of employes are working.

Consul General Mason Much Better.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—United States Consul General Mason has virtually recovered from his recent attack of influenza, and expects to return to his office in about ten days. Meanwhile Mrs. Mason has been attacked, and is confined to her room.

Famous Singer Dies from a Fall.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—Fritz Plank, the famous Baireuth Wagnerian singer, who recently fell thirty feet in the Royal Theatre at Carlsruhe, died yesterday as the result of his injuries.

The Kaiser Orders a Picture.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—Emperor William has commissioned William Pape to paint a picture commemorative of the recent New Year's Court reception. Ambassador White will figure in the painting.

W. K. Vanderbilt's Yacht at the Azores

ST. MICHAELS, The Azores, Jan. 15.—William K. Vanderbilt's steam yacht, the Valiant, from New York, Jan. 8, has arrived here.

GIRL STOPS AN INTRUDER.

Lively Chase in Big Apartment House and Avenue After an Alleged Burglar.

Miss Mary E. Hughes, small and only eighteen years of age, demonstrated her pluck yesterday afternoon by impeding the escape of an alleged burglar for awhile, and so alarming persons that his capture was effected. Miss Hughes is employed in the apartment of John F. Smith, who, with his family, lives on the top floor of the apartment house at 11 St. Nicholas Avenue. Mr. Smith is connected with the firm of Rogers, Peet & Co.

The members of the family were out yesterday afternoon and Miss Hughes herself went out for a little shopping. When she returned to the house and had ascended to the top floor she saw the door of one of the rooms of the apartment open and soon afterward saw a large man coming out of the doorway.

"Who are you and what are you doing in there?" asked Miss Hughes of the man.

"Oh, don't ask any questions, but just let me by," said the man.

"You won't get by me unless you tell me what you are doing here," said Miss Hughes, and she planted herself on the second step from the top and barred the man's passage. The man advanced and Miss Hughes seized him and began calling for help. He struck Miss Hughes, but she would not release her hold, and continued screaming at the top of her voice all the time. The man finally broke away from Miss Hughes, and, running a little way down the hall, pursued by Miss Hughes, vaulted over the banister railing and landed down on the stairs.

William Brady, the janitor of the house, who by the way is a large man himself, braced himself in the hall doorway and prepared for all comers. The intruder rushed down the stairs. Seeing Brady in the doorway and not wishing to give battle to him he ran down the cellar stairs. Brady gave chase. The man managed to reach the side street and rushed in the direction of Lenox Avenue. Policeman Cassidy and Sweeny of the Park Police happened to be near at the time, and they joined in the chase. The man ran to One Hundred and Twelfth Street, where he was captured. He described himself as John Murphy, twenty-four years of age, of Eighth and Filbert Streets, Philadelphia, Penn. He was taken to the Harlem Police Court and arraigned before Magistrate Mayo.

In court Janitor Brady testified that he saw Murphy throw away a chisel at One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Lenox Avenue. He produced the chisel in evidence. Murphy was remanded to jail until this morning.

Frederic R. Coudert Better.

At the residence of Frederic R. Coudert, 155 West Fifty-eighth Street, it was said last night that Mr. Coudert, who has been ill for the past two months with nervous prostration, was improving slowly.

B. Altman & Co.

EARLY SPRING STYLES OF

LADIES' WAISTS

TO-DAY—TUESDAY.

Taffeta Silk Waists, Corded, Black and colors, $4.90

Taffeta Silk Waists, Hemstitched, Vertical effect, Black and colors, $7.25

Tucked Taffeta Silk Waists, trimmed with Ecru lace, . . . $9.50

Trimble

"When you do drink, Drink Trimble."

Green Label.

The Green Label Bottling is 10 years old.

At all First-Class Dealers.

WHITE, HENTZ & CO., Phila. and N. Y.

Sole Proprietors.

Established 1793

Whiskey

DON'T KILL THE GOOSE

that lays the golden egg. Your future wealth depends upon your present health. Take care of it in your own interests. Abbey's Effervescent Salt is the best known regulator of health. Its daily use will keep your spirits bright and your health good—keep you in a money-making mood.

ABBEY'S SALT cures and prevents Constipation, Headache, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Nervous Depression, Rheumatism.

There are some people who never do anything until they have to. Don't be one of them. Take care of your health while you have it. Retain it by the daily use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

All Druggists.
25c., 50c. and $1 per bottle.

FREE Send two 2-ct. stamps, to pay postage and packing, and we will mail you one of the most dainty and beautiful colored calendar creations of the year.

The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., Dept. E, 13 Murray St., New York.

"Cluett"

25 CENTS EACH

CLUETT, PEABODY & Co. MAKERS

Wheatena

The Best HEALTH FOOD for BREAKFAST

Sold by ALL GROCERS.

"BUY CHINA & GLASS RIGHT"

HIGGINS & SEITER

FINE CHINA · RICH CUT GLASS

ALL PRICES LESS THAN ELSEWHERE. 50-54 West 22d St. WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

CROUCH & FITZGERALD

161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE.

MAGIC HAIR STAIN

for lightest brown or black; prepared by George Ormsby, wigmaker, 169 Tremont St., Boston; contains no lead or nerve poison; no smutting or rubbing off; use it once; nothing like it; price $1. Sold by C. N. Crittenton Co., 115 Fulton St., N. Y.; Walter S. Rockey, 5th Av. & 35th St., 42d St. & B'way.

SENATOR WOLCOTT GOADS PETTIGREW

HOT PERSONALITIES INDULGED

Exchange Grows Out of the South Dakotan's Attacks on the Administration's Philippine Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Spirited debate on the Philippine question occupied the attention of the Senate for nearly three hours to-day. Mr. Berry (Dem., Ark.,) first addressed the Senate in support of the resolutions recently introduced by Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) regarding the disposition of the Philippines. He was followed by Mr. Pettigrew (Sil. Rep., S. D.,) in support of his resolution of inquiry. Mr. Pettigrew was very bitter in his attacks upon the Administration. Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) replied to Mr. Pettigrew, scathingly arraigning the South Dakota Senator for the attitude he had assumed on the Philippine question.

Mr. Wolcott adverted, also, to the speech recently delivered by Mr. Beveridge, (Rep., Ind.,) sharply criticising it for the spirit of greed which, he said, seemed to animate the Senator in making such a deliverance.

Senator Wolcott's excoriation of Pettigrew was made with fire and emphasis and in a thunderous voice, and the big Colorado Senator faced his victim as he delivered his attack at a distance of about three feet. He criticised Pettigrew's personal appearance, his unpopularity with his fellow-Senators, and his acidity of temperament. The South Dakotan listened to the attack huddled in his seat, his usually pale face flushed to a dull red, and his hand to his cheek. Occasionally when the galleries laughed, he toyed nervously with his eyeglasses.

When Wolcott finished, Pettigrew arose, pale-faced again, and responded with an attack which was slunter than Wolcott's, and even more bitter.

The debate was opened by Mr. Berry, who had read the resolution offered by Mr. Bacon and also that of Mr. Beveridge. He believed that the two resolutions fairly represented the views of the two great parties in this country. He was certain that the resolution of Mr. Beveridge reflected the sentiment and feelings of the Administration, because it had been favorably commented upon by the Administration speakers and newspapers throughout the country. The resolution had been indorsed, he said, by the Administration leaders yet it conferred an authority and a power upon this country as absolute as was possessed by the Czar of Russia.

What is imperialism, Mr. Berry asked, if it be not the assertion of such a power as is asserted by the resolution of Mr. Beveridge?

He argued that the correct view of the situation in the Philippines was taken in the Bacon resolution. If that resolution were adopted to-day he believed that not another gun would be fired in the Philippine revolution, and at the same time the United States would gain all the commercial and material advantages depicted by Mr. Beveridge. He placed the responsibility for the insurrection upon the President, declaring that if his proclamation had not been issued not a gun would have been fired and not a drop of our soldiers' blood would have been shed. He said that, in his opinion, the President had issued that proclamation unwillingly; that he had been forced into the position he now occupied by scheming politicians. It was not too late to repair the wrong done, and it could be repaired by the adoption of the Bacon resolutions.

MR. PETTIGREW RESUMES.

Mr. Pettigrew resumed his speech upon the general Philippine question, his text being his resolution of inquiry. He discussed at length the Constitutional questions involved in the Administration's Philippine policy. He then entered upon a sharp attack on the treaty made by the Administration with the Sultan of Sulu. He charged that polygamy and slavery were not only indorsed, but maintained by the United States through the treaty with the Sultan. He declared that the Republican Party was going out of power as the champion of slavery and a repudiator of the Declaration of Independence.

Turning to the commercial side of the question, he contended that trade did not follow the flag. How were we to get rich supporting a big standing army in the Philippines in order that people who earn 5 cents a day might trade with us? Besides, we did not even supply our own troops in the Philippines. The coal which propelled our transports came from Cardiff and little except canned goods were shipped for the use of our troops.

REPLY OF MR. WOLCOTT.

When Mr. Pettigrew concluded there was a general stir in the Senate as Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) arose to discuss the resolution.

He expressed the opinion in opening that any general discussion of our policy toward the Philippines seemed to him out of place at this time. Our first duty, he said, was to quell the insurrection. When that prevailed it was time enough to bring order out of the chaos that existed there. He would not have replied at all save for the "remarkable and intemperate" utterances of the Senator from South Dakota. No better demonstration of the value of the Senate as a public forum could be found than this speech. There were in this country 70,000,000 of people, good, bad, and indifferent. They were mostly good, but scattered through every community there were the discontented and unhappy; people who had not been successful, and who viewed with suspicion and hatred all whose lives had been crowned with success. In the warm sunshine they saw only the shadows. Behind every good action they looked for a lurking sinister purpose. There was but a step from individual to National hatred—hatred of the country which nourished and protected them. It was fitting that such people should be represented here.

"And I know of no man so fitted to speak for them as the Senator from South Dakota," said Mr. Wolcott, turning his eyes upon Mr. Pettigrew, who sat close to him, and who steadily returned the gaze of his assailant.

"During all the years I have known him," continued Mr. Wolcott pitilessly, "I never knew him to say a kind or friendly word about a single person or a single cause. It is not only valuable that such persons as I have mentioned should be represented here, that their views should be aired, but it is of great importance that these views may serve as a warning and a deterrent to the young men who are growing to manhood and upon whom eventually the responsibility of government will fall. They should see how important it is that they should cultivate a good digestion, a hopeful heart, and a cheerful mind."

Mr. Wolcott said he did not share the opinion that utterances here had any influence upon the insurgents. If Aguinaldo had his ear to the ground he must know how utterly trifling is the captious cavilling that goes on here. There was not an honest Democrat who did not admit that if his party were in power the first thing to be done would be to crush the insurrection.

"If our soldiers in Manila will take care of Aguinaldo and his sympathizers as they are doing," said he, "our people at home will take care of Aguinaldo's sympathizers in the Senate and the country."

GOADS MR. PETTIGREW.

Mr. Wolcott recalled Mr. Pettigrew's statement that if he (Pettigrew) were a Filipino he would fight until he was gray against the aggressions of the United States.

"I have no doubt he would fight," remarked Mr. Wolcott sarcastically, "if he was a Tagal. It is possible they might take him by adoption. I can picture him now, clad principally in the genial, pleasant smile for which he is noted, [laughter,] blazing away with his blunderbuss against every one in sight. A suggestion that the Senator and Aguinaldo inaugurate an exchange might, for the purpose of experiment, not be without its attraction. If the exchange should take place and if Aguinaldo, brave, loyal, and patriotic, stood here representing the State of South Dakota, whose sons had bled and died in defense of the flag, he would not be found traducing the President of the United States and slandering and maligning the soldiers at the front, charging them with being swindlers and defrauders."

The resolutions to which Mr. Pettigrew had been speaking, Mr. Wolcott declared, were of no importance because they were smothered and ingulfed in the broader resolution that called for all information in the possession of the Executive. They were simply petty carpings which contained the suspicious intimation that there had been crooked and dishonorable conduct. No step had been taken, Mr. Wolcott asserted, that did not reflect honor upon the people of the United States. He read from the President's message the extract about the duty of the Government after the insurrection was over to spare "no effort to build up the waste places," "to open schools and churches," "to foster trade and industry," and concluded with the words that it was "their liberty, not our power, which we are seeking to enhance."

"That," said Mr. Wolcott, "is the last public utterance of the President whose treatment of the Filipinos is described by the Senator from South Dakota as 'brutal' and 'cruel.'

"There might be something worse in store for the savages of the islands," Mr. Wolcott said, "than asking them to take pot luck with American laws and American Government and the proud destiny of the American Republic."

CAUSE OF THE WAR.

Turning to the other view of the case, Mr. Wolcott said that, while the utterances of Mr. Pettigrew were deplorable, he was still unable to acquiesce in the utterances of the extremists on the other side. We had taken the Philippines, he said, not as a conquest, but as one of the highest duties we owed the human race. We had entered into the war with Spain because we could not listen to the cries of distress that came from Cuba. We had girded up our loins for the fray with the assertion that we were not entering upon a war of aggression. When we inaugurated the war no one dreamed of the Philippines, but when it closed so quickly and so victoriously we found 5,000,000 people suffering from oppression and cruelty, Spain defeated and bankrupt, and the Philippine Islands a floating derelict. We had taken them because to have allowed them to drift helplessly into the power of another would have raised international complications. We would have been compelled to take them had they even been as bleak and barren as the Desert of Sahara. Mr. Wolcott said we might be compelled to keep the Islands indefinitely.

He then directed his attention to the speech delivered by Mr. Beveridge last week. He did not approve of the resolution of Mr. Beveridge. The Senator from Indiana had told of nuggets of gold, of a mountain of gold, of coffee, of hemp, of corn, of the rich and tempting Valley of Luzon, and he had said our commerce by the retention of the islands would be richly rewarded.

"Mr. President," said Senator Wolcott, "the argument of the Senator from Indiana is base and sordid. This war, if we consider first our duty to the people of the islands, is the noblest ever fought, but if our purpose in retaining them is that they are rich, the war will go down as miserable and degraded a one as ever disgraced the history of the middle ages."

There was a disposition, he continued, referring again to Mr. Beveridge's speech, to treat the questions involved with a sentimentality somewhat maudlin. There were too many references to Almighty God. History had taught him that God usually fights on the side of the heaviest battalions. It was possible, he said, that we were a chosen people, as Mr. Beveridge had said, whom God Almighty had made a trustee for the civilization of the world. But, if so, we would need to treble our fleet of war vessels, we would have to join England and Germany in the partition of China, we must needs seize Madagascar and Port Arthur.

"My own idea of the mission of America," said the Senator, "is that it is the last hope of republics; that our broad, large, fertile area will gradually fill up by the admission of the foreigners and oppressed of other lands, and that in days of peace we will work out the noblest and highest social problems. We will say to the rulers of the Old World: 'You may hold your thrones as long as the people will permit, but this continent shall forever be devoted to liberty; you shall not step your foot upon it.' That is our destiny. I believe it is idle to talk of our being God's chosen people."

Mr. Wolcott said he was startled by Mr. Beveridge's statement that charity did not begin at home, but was filtered in from the outside. With the municipal corruption that all admitted existed it was ridiculous to talk of appointing a lot of Indiana politicians in the Philippines and letting the reflected glory of our Republic shine across the seas to make their administration pure and holy. If that was so then the islands would be worth millions though they only consisted of lava beds, the craters of dead volcanoes. But, Mr. Wolcott said, we were bound to make many mistakes, and before we finished we might believe we had taken over from Spain a home for incorrigibles.

"But," concluded Mr. Wolcott, "in the closing year of the century, when the world is growing more beneficent, when the rich are growing richer and the poor richer, too, the time will come, if we do our duty, when the sun which now shines so brightly over our own country will shed its refulgent rays upon far-distant seas."

BRIEF REPLY RENDERED.

Mr. Pettigrew replied briefly to Mr. Wolcott. The latter had stated, he said, that he had never had a kind word for his associates in the Senate. Yet Mr. Pettigrew said his relations with his colleagues had been most pleasant. The Senate could not hide behind the large personality of the Senator from Colorado.

"I have not spent much time," said Mr. Pettigrew, "in lauding him, although I am ready to confess he has a large voice."

He said he did not think the Senator's attack upon himself was worthy of reply. He did marvel, however, at the division in the ranks of the Imperialists.

The Senator from Indiana (Beveridge) had said the motive of expansion was "greed"; the Senator from Colorado (Wolcott) said it was "philanthropy." The latter was the motive which actuated Spain in her conquest of the Western World. Her pretext was civilization and religious zeal. Those were the motives of Pizarro, who butchered people right and left. Proceeding, Mr. Pettigrew pointed out the names of many illustrious men who had opposed the policy of their home Governments, of aggressions abroad, notably Fox and Pitt, who had denounced the course of King George against the American colonies.

"It was these champions of freedom," said he, "who dared to denounce the course of their Governments."

At the conclusion of Mr. Pettigrew's statement an order was made, at the request of Mr. Lodge, that the resolutions under consideration go over until to-morrow, without losing their place.

THE CUBAN CABLE BILL.

Representatives of Commercial Cable Company of Cuba Argue Before House Insular Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Insular Committee of the House gave a hearing to-day to representatives of the Commercial Cable Company of Cuba, on the bill granting them the right to land a cable in Cuba. The representation included Gen. M. C. Butler, Thomas Ochiltree, and W. W. Cook, general counsel of the company.

Gen. Butler summed up the advantages of cable communication with the island, until now hampered by the exclusive rights held by one company. He maintained that the Spanish franchise, by virtue of which the present rights were operated, was irregular, and therefore null and void. The alleged advantages of a competing line to the Government and the public were set forth at length. Gen. Butler argued that the spirit of the Foraker amendment was to prevent the setting up of monopolies, and not to continue them, and in this view Gen. Butler said he was supported by Senator Foraker, the mover of the amendment. He referred to Gen. Greely and Col. Dunwoody as among those most familiar with the cable needs of Cuba who favored an extension of the present system. The new line, it was stated, would leave the United States by way of Pensacola.

Mr. Cook presented the legal and international aspect of the subject. It appeared from this that Secretary Alger had revoked authority to lay the cable to Cuba. Mr. Cook said that Secretary Root had stated that the subject was not for the executive branch to deal with, but for Congress. Thereupon the company had written to Secretary Root stating that it was presumed this disposed of Secretary Alger's ruling, but no reply to the letter had been received.

The hearing was continued at an afternoon session. The committee fixed Jan. 26 to hear the Western Union Telegraph Company in reply and in opposition to some of the views advocated to-day by the representatives of the Commercial Cable Company.

URGENCY APPROPRIATIONS ASKED.

Bill Reported Carries Items Aggregating $56,127,841.

WASHINGTON, Jan 15.—The Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill, the first of the important supply bills for the Government, was reported to the House by Chairman Cannon to-day. It carries $56,127,841, of which $47,602,332 is reappropriations for the military and naval establishments and $8,525,509 direct appropriations. The more important direct appropriations are: Treasury Department, $2,069,624; War Department, $190,617; naval establishment, $2,750,000; Postal Service, $290,327; Paris Exposition, $169,500; printing and binding, $270,000; judgments, Indian depredation claims, $242,112; judgments, Court of Claims, $2,123,92?

The war and naval items were given in detail when the deficiency estimates were submitted. The main changes are in adding $1,000,000 to the Commissary General's allowance and in providing $750,000 for transporting the Spanish prisoners in the Philippines to their homes.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) gave notice that he would call up the bill for consideration to-morrow.

To-day's session of the House was devoted chiefly to consideration of business pertaining to the District of Columbia.

Representative Jame W. Gayle of Kentucky, who succeeds the late Evan Settle, was sworn in.

McCOMAS BEATS WELLINGTON.

Nomination of S. D. Warfield as Baltimore's Postmaster Is Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the nomination of S. Davies Warfield to be Postmaster of Baltimore. This ends a long fight in which Senator Wellington opposed and Senator McComas favored confirmation.

ALASKA MAY BE CUT IN TWO.

Suggestion Is Made to Create the Territory of Seward.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Senate Committee on Territories to-day considered a bill creating three judicial districts for Alaska and for a revision of the laws of the United States applying to the Territory. A number of Alaska men were present with the committee.

They were asked if there was any sentiment in favor of dividing the Territory at Mt. St. Elias, making the southeastern portion the Territory of Seward. The reply was that the people believed such a division would be necessary at some future time.

ASSAILS THE CURRENCY BILL.

Senator Rawlins of Utah Criticises the Republican Policy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Mr. Rawlins (Dem., Utah,) addressed the Senate to-day in opposition to the Financial bill, which, he intimated, was one of the objects of those who favored imperialism. He denounced the bill as sanctified by Wall Street and blessed by the British financial promoters. He declared the efforts of the Republican Party to bring about bimetallism had been perfidious and treacherous, and that there was no example in history of greater duplicity.

He devoted his chief attention to the House bill, for which the Senate measure is a substitute, pointing out what he regarded as serious defects. He said it was astonishing that on the eve of a financial crash, due to an arrested money supply, a proposition should be made in Congress that, in his opinion, would multiply the imminent dangers.

Senator Butler gave notice of a substitute he will offer for the Financial bill. It provides for the manufacture or coinage of money out of gold, silver, paper, and copper. The bill provides that no piece of money shall be of a greater denomination than $20, and it makes gold, silver, or paper money legal tender for any sum. It makes provision for the free coinage of both gold and silver.

WOULD CURB THE RAILROADS.

Inter-State Commerce Commission Calls Attention to the Growing Danger of Combinations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day made public its thirteenth annual report. The feature of the report is the strongest plea made that Congress uphold the hands of the commission by amendments making the Inter-State Commerce law more effective. The report says that in vital respects the present law has proved defective and inadequate, and that until further legislation is provided the best efforts at regulations must be feeble and disappointing. The requests of the commission for needful amendments have been supported by petitions and memorials from agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests throughout the country; yet, says the report, not a line of the statute has been changed, and none of the burdensome conditions which call for relief has been removed or modified.

The existing situation and the developments of the past year, it is added, render more imperative than ever before the necessity for speedy and suitable legislation. Nine-tenths of the people know that any railroad company can charge for its service whatever it pleases, and as much as it pleases, without any real power in this commission, or any other tribunal or court, to limit the amount of such charge for the future when complaint is made by an aggrieved shipper, and they are substantially of one mind in desiring that this and other defects in the statute be promptly remedied. Shippers generally also have been practically unanimous in favor of a single classification of freights, one that will be uniform for all roads and all sections of the country, and reasonably stable when established.

Continuing, it adds:

"It is a matter of common knowledge that vast schemes of railway control are now in process of consummation, and that the competition of rival lines is to be restrained by these combinations. While this movement has not yet found full expression in the actual consolidation of railroad corporations, enough has transpired to disclose a unification of financial interests which will dominate the management and harmonize the operations of lines heretofore independent and competitive. This is today the most noticeable and important feature of the railway situation. If the plans already foreshadowed are brought to effective results and others of similar scope are carried to execution there will be a vast centralization of railroad properties, with all the power involved in such far-reaching combinations yet uncontrolled by any public authority which can be efficiently exerted. The restraints of competition upon excessive and unjust rates will in this way be avoided, and whatever evils may result will be remediless under existing laws.

"Coincident with these schemes of unified control and with this exceptional movement of traffic continues, the carriers operating throughout an extensive and important territory have recently made substantial and in many cases very large increases in their scale of charges. These advances in rates have been mainly effected by concerted and agreed changes in the classification of freight articles. The fact that such extensive increases have been brought about must be of significant import and furnish a weighty argument in favor of measures which will be effective to secure compliance with the primary requirements of the act."

During the year 1899 there were 199 employes killed and 5,339 injured upon eighty-nine roads, against 209 killed and 5,484 injured in 1898, a result attributed to the more general equipments of the roads with safety appliances.

NEW BILLS IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Representative Needham (Rep., Cal.,) has introduced a bill for the inspection under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture of trees, fruits, plants, bulbs, nursery stock, &c., imported into the United States.

Other bills introduced in the House were:

By Mr. Bingham (Rep., Penn.,) for the payment of import duties in gold.

By Mr. Marsh (Rep., Ill.,) for promoting the efficiency of the militia.

By Mr. Mercer (Rep., Neb.,) for a commission to secure from artists and architects designs for a memorial or statue of Gen. U. S. Grant, to be erected in Washington.

By Mr. Speery (Rep., Conn.,) for a revenue tax on insurance companies in lieu of stamps of 8 cents per year for each $100 on life insurance policies, and one-half of 1 per cent. per year on the gross premium receipts of fire, marine, and other insurance companies.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate to-day were:

By Mr. Pettus (Dem., Ala.,) to create a commission of five to adjudicate the claims of citizens of the United States in connection with the war in Cuba.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) providing for a special tax on insurance companies instead of the stamp tax provided by the war revenue law.

Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.,) to prevent the adulteration of foods and drugs. It creates a bureau of chemistry in the Agricultural Department and provides for food inspection by that department.

By Mr. Platt, (Rep., N. Y.,) joint resolution requiring the Secretary of War to contract for the improvement of Harlem Kills, N. Y., by the construction of a canal 300 feet wide and 15 feet deep to connect with lower Harlem River, the cost not to exceed $1,594,400.

Tea Importer Loses Appeal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—In the case of W. J. Cruikshank versus George R. Bidwell, Collector of Customs at New York, the decree of the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York was affirmed to-day by the Supreme Court. Cruikshank is an importer of teas, and he attacked the constitutionality of the provision of the tea inspection law authorizing the destruction of condemned tea. The decision of the Circuit Court was adverse to his contention, and the Supreme Court adopted this view:

Fly Hurts Europe's Olive Crop.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Consul Skinner, at Marseilles, reports to the State Department that the olive crop in Italy, France, and Spain is practically a failure, and will hardly reach 30 per cent. of the average. The failure has been caused by a fly, and the Consul says that the people make no effort to counteract the pest, but accept its operations as a dispensation of Providence.

Lodge Immigration Bill Reported.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Senator Penrose to-day reported from the Committee on Immigration the bill introduced by Senator Lodge restricting immigration. The bill is the same as that which passed the Senate at the last Congress, with Section 3, which allowed free immigration from Cuba, stricken out, as the conditions in Cuba make it no longer necessary to have such a provision.

National Suffrage Asked for Women.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Senator Pettigrew presented to the Senate a petition to-day from the Woman's Suffrage Association of South Dakota asking for a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution affording women the right to vote and providing that the women of Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines also be allowed to vote.

Would Thank Sampson and Schley.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Senator McComas of Maryland to-day introduced a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Rear Admirals Sampson and Schley and the officers and men of the fleet for services during the Spanish war and destruction of the Spanish fleet off Santiago.

To be Assayer of San Francisco Mint.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The President has nominated Charles H. Sherman of California to be Assayer of the Mint at San Francisco.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieut. Robert B. Powers, Seventh Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Huachuca, Arizona Territory, and report to the commanding officer for duty.

Major James M. Ingalls, Fifth Artillery, after he shall have completed his duties as a member of the General Court Martial convened at Washington Barracks, will assume station in Washington for the purpose of supervising the printing of the ballistic tables submitted by him.

Lieut. Col. Philip H. Ellis, Eighth Infantry, will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., and report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for assignment to duty.

A board of officers, to consist of Lieut. Col. Frank G. Smith, Sixth Artillery; Major William A. Simpson, Assistant Adjutant General, and Major Thomas T. Knox, Inspector General, is appointed to meet in Washington, as soon as practicable, for the purpose of conducting the examination of officers recommended for appointment to the departments of the Adjutant General and Inspector General.

The following transfers are made in the Fourth United States Artillery: First Lieut. Albert J. Bowley from Battery E to Light Battery F; First Lieut. Samuel A. Kephart, from Light Battery F to Battery L; First Lieut. Wirt Robinson, from Battery L to Battery E.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander F. H. Sherman is detached from the Navy Yard at New York, Feb. 1, and will be in charge of the draft of men for the South Atlantic Station.

Lieut. B. K. McMorris is detached from the Albatross and ordered to the Asiatic Station for line duty.

W. E. Eichleberger, at present a computer at the Naval Observatory, has been appointed a Professor of Mathematics in the navy.

The following persons have been appointed Assistant Paymasters in the Navy: J. B. Robnett of Texas, Stewart Rhodes of California, George W. Pigman, son of Capt. Pigman of the navy; Perry G. Kennard of Illinois, George W. Reeves of Philadelphia, and W. T. Camp of Connecticut.

W. T. Kennedy of Connecticut has been appointed an Assistant Surgeon in the navy.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Adams has sailed from San Francisco for San Diego.

The Waban has sailed from Key West for Havana.

The cruiser Ranger will leave San Francisco Jan. 19 for the Isthmus of Panama to perform surveying duty in that quarter.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

NEW JERSEY—Fairton, H. C. Trenchard; Gibbstown, W. B. Gleeson, Jr.; Port Monmouth, W. M. Seely.

NEW YORK—Greendale, H. A. Hathaway; Yates, B. M. Bucker.

VICTORY FOR UNION OFFICIAL.

Judge Orders Release of J. P. Reese, Convicted of Contempt of Court in Addressing Kansas Strikers.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 15.—Judge Thayer in the United States Court of Appeals to-day granted an application for a writ of habeas corpus, and ordered the release of John P. Reese, a member of the Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America, who was found guilty of contempt of court in violating an injunction of the United States District Court of Kansas.

Last October, when a strike was in progress in the mines of the Western Coal Company, in Kansas, a suit was brought enjoining any one from interfering with the men at work therein. Reese went to the scene of the strike from his home in Iowa, and was arrested for addressing a body of miners. He was convicted of contempt of court, and committed to jail. He then made application for the writ of habeas corpus, which was granted to-day.

Judge Thayer ruled that, while a court many punish for any act that might be construed as an obstruction to the execution of laws, it has no right to impose a penalty where independent or individual rights are involved.

It was contended by counsel for the defendant that, as the injunction did not include any save those who were citizens of Kansas, he could not be held amenable to it. It was chiefly on this point of non-jurisdiction that the case was submitted.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 15.—National Board Member John P. Reese was at the Occidental Hotel to-day when notified that Judge Thayer had passed upon his case.

"I am glad of it," declared Reese. "I expected this news, however. Judge Thayer impressed me as being a fair-minded man. My plea was that the temporary injunction made by Judge Williams of Fort Scott did not include me. It applied to citizens of Kansas only, and my home is in Iowa. Then, I held that I had not been served with the papers granting the temporary injunction. Only citizens of Kansas were cited. The usual methods of Williams and other Judges is to name certain men and then include 'all other persons' of a certain State or States. I hape Judge Thayer's ruling will be a precedent on this point. I suppose the decision will have the effect of making Judge Williams more specific in future citations. Our whole fight and claim was that he had no jurisdiction and we won."

NORWALK MAN DISAPPEARS.

Friends of George W. Palmer Fear He Has Committed Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 15.—George W. Palmer, a patternmaker, employed at the Norwalk Iron Works, who disappeared on Wednesday afternoon, has not been found. His friends have almost given up hope of finding him alive, and have turned to the harbor in the expectation of there finding his body. Mr. Palmer was a prominent member of Old Well Hook and Ladder Company, and a leader in political circles.

To-day the firemen of the town organized a dredging party and dragged the river near the Iron Works dock, while other parties scoured the woods. The searchers returned at nightfall, and will continue the task to-morrow. They say that Palmer was very melancholy at times, and they fear he has made away with himself.

Guests Poisoned at Wedding Dinner.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Nearly a hundred guests who assembled at 569 Canal Street to witness the marriage of Morris Pollack and Annie Schwan were poisoned at the wedding dinner. In less than half an hour nearly every one in the hall was in a helpless condition. The general belief is that the chicken, which had been prepared in a copper kettle, contained the poison. So far no deaths have been reported, but many are seriously ill, including the bride and bridegroom.

$50,000 Contribution to Moody Fund.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—It was announced to-day that $50,000 has been pledged by one person to the fund which is being raised to carry on the work of Dwight L. Moody. Other large sums are expected by the committee to whom has been committed the continuation of the educational institutions founded by the evangelist. The name of the donor of $50,000 has not been made public.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

There seems to be a veritable craze for some sort of "physical culture" this Winter. Possibly Gov. Roosevelt's introduction of a professional trainer into the Executive Mansion has had something to do with it, but probably the very general advice of physicians nowadays, "You need exercise, not medicine," is more responsible. Whatever the cause, the "professors" who agree to make weak men strong and build up impaired constitutions have all they care to do. At the two big athletic clubs here there are classes in boxing and wrestling that are larger than any ever before organized, and the members who do not go in for either of those rather violent exercises are on the lists of those who take a milder sort in the gymnasium. Private gymnasia have all the pupils they can well care for both day and evening, and the number of men and women who are daily taking walking exercise under the direction of a physician runs well into the thousands. Golf has had much to do with the latter sort of exercise, say some of the walkers, who go to the parks in the early morning for a "constitutional" as a means of getting the exercise out of doors that they were wont to have when playing at the Scotch game. One of the "professors" who has come to the city within the past few days to take advantage of this craze for physical culture has established himself at one of the ultra-fashionable hotels up town and sends his circulars from there to men and women whose names appear in the Social Register and the Club List. He counts upon securing enough patrons for his scheme to convert them into society Sandows to furnish him with funds to take him to Europe this Summer.

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"Has the war in the Transvaal benefited your business materially?" the representative of one of the large Broadway houses dealing in ammunition was asked yesterday, after his acknowledgment that the works he represented were being run day and night in what is generally the dull season of the year. He started as if stung, for that sort of question from a stranger is always unwelcome to people in his line of business. "You see, there is a revival of trap shooting all over the country, and pigeon shooting has never had the vogue it has at the present time. It is positively marvelous, this demand for sporting materials in our line," was the way in which he dodged the issue. Really, he knew very little about the sort of arms and ammunition that were used by the Boers, and he really didn't think that America made the sort of stuff that the Boers were using against the British. Guns and ammunition made by his concern were in great demand just now, it was true, but pigeon shooting was the only use to which he believed they could be put. Nevertheless, the fact remains that a half dozen of the largest houses in the ammunition line in this country are being pushed as they have not been in some time. These houses do not ask where the goods they make are going when they deliver an order, and the mere fact that they are packed in cases marked "groceries" or "canned goods," or that they are ordered shipped in barrels as "flour" or in hogsheads as "molasses," does not suggest to them that they are intended for the use of the Boers. Just the same, that is the ultimate destination of these mysterious packages that are quietly shipped, mainly from New Haven, Bridgeport, and New London, on tramp steamers or fast sailing vessels. We never trace our goods to their destination, and whether they fetch up in the Klondike or in Delagoa Bay is a matter of perfect indifference to us, so long as we get our money for them. We don't even know at our works officially that there is a war in progress in any part of the globe," was the final disposition of the matter.

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Savings bank people say they have never had so steady a patronage from depositors as during the first two weeks of January. That rush is practically ended now, as the rush was made so that depositors could get the benefit of interest from the first day of January, which they could do if the deposits were made on or before Jan. 10. At most of the institutions deposits of large amounts were refused, as the banks say they have more funds on hand than they can invest to good advantage with money so cheap as it is now, and new depositors with sums exceeding $500 had to divide their deposits between several banks.

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"One of those magnificent discouragers to matrimony" was the way in which one woman referred to the new home of the University Club on Fifth Avenue.

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Members of the New York Historical Society would be delighted if they could be assured that they could celebrate the centenary of their organization in 1904 in a new home on the land they own at Seventy-sixth Street and Central Park West. But there seems little chance that their desire may be realized. "There was an attempt made a year ago," said Robert H. Kelby, Librarian at the old house at Second Avenue and Eleventh Street, "to raise a fund for the permanent home for the society, but the result was the addition of but $16,000 to the amount already in hand, and the outlook is not particularly promising for a material increase. We are rather out of the way for people who wish to use the material we have at hand away down here, and so our treasures are hidden. Few people know that we have a library of over 100,000 volumes and a vast collection of curious things, as well as quite a valuable collection of paintings and prints that would be of material use to writers and students were we in more favorable locality. A strange an idea have some of the people as to this part of the city that even some of our members tell me they are almost afraid to come down here to the regular monthly evening meetings. When the society located here in 1858 we were right in the fashionable section of the city, and many of the people who took an active part in the work of the society lived within pistol shot of the building. Now they have gone to other parts of the town, and the character of the residents hereabout has changed very materially. Yet we are by no means surrounded by dangerous characters, as some people seem to think, and the locality is safe enough. But it is unquestionably out of the way for the major part of the community that would like to avail itself of the treasures we have in our building. These treasures must be safely housed somewhere, and, as there is a scarcity of room here, a new house is imperative. It will come in time of course, but we should all be delighted if we could be in the new home when the one hundredth anniversary of our organization comes around."

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One of the Smith Brothers, the big oyster growers and packers, says that the present season has been one of particular benefit to the oyster farmer. Last season's set of oysters in the Long Island Sound beds was one of the largest known, and the young bivalves have had an exceptional chance to get a start in life because the temperature of the water has been away above the normal, and so has helped rather than retarded the growth, the latter being usually the case during the Winter. As a result the sets are twice the size they usually are at this time of the year, which means that the young will have a better chance to survive the cold water and weather which are bound to come later in the Winter. While this favors the growers, there has been an unusually early appearance of the starfish, that pest of the oystermen, and its ravages on the beds of "plants" have already become annoying. So far nothing but dredging has been discovered as a means of killing off the the starfish that is not equally as fatal to the oyster.

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"Perhaps the most remarkable thing I saw in our line while abroad," remarked a buyer for a woolen house who has recently returned from a trip through England, Germany, and France, "was a machine that shrinks, presses, and finishes cloth simultaneously. It makes superfluous the sponging process and does away entirely with the necessity for flat pressing. It is the latest invention of the men who have carried the textile processes the nearest to perfection of any people on the face of the globe, and seems to be the very last thing needed in our line of manufacture. German inventive faculty seems to be best shown in the textile line, and the people who devote themselves to it are away ahead of even the experts of our own country, whose bent seems in other directions. The new machines are in use in Germany, England, and Austria, and the work they were devised to do seems to be done with rare perfection. It means quite a saving in the manufacture of the fine grades of cloth, but it will have no effect on prices that the consumer will feel the benefit of."

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TEXAS WINS A LAWSUIT.

United States Supreme Court Dismisses the New Orleans Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The United States Supreme Court to-day dismissed the suit of the State of Louisiana versus the State of Texas and its Health Officer, involving the right of the latter State to quarantine so rigorously against the former as was done during the recent prevalence of yellow fever in New Orleans. Justice Fuller handed down the opinion of the court, holding that no direct issue between the States is presented in the controversy.

The bill in the case as filed in the State of Texas alleged that the Texas quarantine was so strict as to "place an embargo on all inter-State commerce between the City of New Orleans and the State of Texas," and to benefit the commerce of Galveston and other Texas cities at the expense of New Orleans, and was in violation of the Constitution of the United States. The bill asked for an enjoining order.

The case was heard on a demurrer claiming that the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction in the case. This demurrer was sustained by Chief Justice Fuller. He said that "in order to maintain jurisdiction of this bill it must appear that the controversy is one arising directly between the State of Louisiana and the State of Texas, and not a controversy in vindication of the grievances of particular individuals."

Justices Harlan and Brown concurred in the result, but not in the grounds upon which the decision was reached.

CHARGES AGAINST GARBAGE MEN

Complaints that Tribute Is Levied on Citizens to be Investigated.

Complaints that have been made to the Department of Street Cleaning regarding the levying of tribute by removers of ashes and garbage upon householders will result in a thorough investigation, according to Deputy Commissioner Gibson. Capt. Gibson said yesterday that he has not heard of many instances where extortion has been practiced, and he could see no way to prevent it unless aggrieved persons would file charges.

One complaint that has been made is that of Mrs. M. C. Lane, Superintendent of the Wetmore Home, who charges John Mulcay, an ash remover, with demanding 50 cents from her for removing the contents of an ash can and refusing to do the work unless paid. Capt. Gibson will give the accused man a hearing to-day.

During Col. Waring's administration of the department there were a number of men detailed as Inspectors whose duty it was to investigate charges of extortion and to see that the men performed their work without receiving pay from householders. Under the new civil service law no provision was made for the employment of this class of Inspectors.

Money for Teachers To-morrow.

Owing to a hitch in the certification of the pay rolls of the Department of Education for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, the rolls, which have been prepared under the supervision of the Commissioners of Accounts, were not sent yesterday to the office of the City Paymaster, and in consequence the teachers were not paid off. It was said at the Controller's office that the trouble would be settled to-day, and that the teachers would receive their money to-morrow.

CHICAGO DRAINAGE CANAL.

Water of the River Is Turned Into the Main Channel.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Connection between the main channel of the big drainage canal and the Chicago River was completed to-day by the dred

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

A PERILOUS SITUATION IN KENTUCKY.

The people of Kentucky ought to see that under the impulse of political passions at Frankfort they are drifting pretty rapidly into a situation threatening civil strife and bloodshed.

A committee made up of members of the Legislature drawn by lot is sitting as a Board of Contest to hear the evidence in the contest of GOEBEL for the seat to which Gov. TAYLOR was elected and which he holds. It consists of ten Democrats and one Republican. A similar committee, also drawn by lot, consisting of nine Democrats and one Republican, is taking testimony in the Lieutenant Governorship contest. Last week the Legislature elected BLACKBURN to the United States Senate. On account of some doubt about the legal date for the election the vote is to be repeated this week. Ex-Gov. BRADLEY, Republican candidate for the Senate, has announced his purpose to contest BLACKBURN'S seat on the ground that Democrats and Blackburn men were elected to the Legislature by fraud.

During the reconstruction period there were serious disturbances and fighting growing out of contests of this nature in Louisiana and Arkansas. United States troops were called in to quell the disorder. Already there is talk of calling out the militia and even of Federal interference at Frankfort.

There is evident need of coolness, caution, and wisdom at Kentucky's capital. Unfortunately the Goebel contestants are reckless men. Their leader is one of the most unscrupulous and desperate political gamblers in the country. He made the canvass for the Governorship under the provisions of a vicious election law that he himself had devised to secure his own election. The people of Kentucky rejected him because of his thoroughly bad character. TAYLOR was elected by a plurality of 2,383, and was seated by the decision of the Canvassing Board. If his lawful election had not been a clearly ascertained fact he would have been counted out by the unscrupulous men who would have profited by his defeat. It is hardly imaginable that there can be any reasonable grounds for a contest now. Certainly the Goebel Democrats, who have been engaged for years in systematically suppressing the negro vote, are in no position to set up the plea of frauds on the ballot.

There is grave danger that a board of contest, made up of ten Democrats and one Republican, will be only too ready to find a pretext for declaring GOEBEL entitled to the Governorship. If that misfortune should befall the State, greater misfortunes will almost certainly follow in its wake. It is not to be expected that Gov. TAYLOR will give up his seat, to which he appears from all the evidence to have been fairly elected, without an appeal to the courts. He may even appeal to force against the conspiracy to unseat him. The whole undertaking of the contestants is revolutionary and endangers the peace of the State.

If there are sober-minded men at Frankfort, men whose minds are not possessed by hot political passions and the craving for triumph and power, they can do a patriotic service by urging the Board of Contest to conduct its inquiry with all publicity and with perfect judicial fairness. Any attempt to get GOEBEL into office by a dark-lantern investigation and on evidence that does not carry full conviction will be fraught with the gravest peril.

SENATOR HOAR'S SPEECH AND THE FILIPINOS.

The statement made by Mr. JOHN BARRETT in his speech at Chicago on Saturday evening is interesting chiefly as showing the resources of the Filipino insurgents and the quite modern and civilized use they made of them.

According to Mr. BARRETT, the speech of Senator HOAR delivered in the Senate on the 9th of January last year was cabled to Hongkong at a cost of $4,000 and "was the culminating influence that brought about the insurrection against this Government by AGUINALDO and his followers." The substantial portions of this speech were republished in THE TIMES yesterday. In the eyes of a shrewd popular leader of the Filipinos or his agents, some passages in it were of a character to stimulate the sentiment on which AGUINALDO depended for support. They were calculated to show that a strong element in the party of the President was opposed to the acquisition of the Philippines, denied the Constitutional power of the Government to accomplish it or to put down by force any resistance that might be offered, and condemned the policy even more strongly on moral than on legal grounds. Obviously this fact, if it were a fact, was in the highest degree encouraging to AGUINALDO, and it was well worth all that it cost him to spread the evidence of it among the people whom he was seeking to enlist in his plans. The effect may have been as decisive as Mr. BARRETT thinks that it was. On the other hand, it may well be that while the speech helped AGUINALDO, he would have gone on with his plans all the same had it not been made and circulated.

It would be easy to exaggerate the direct responsibility of Senator HOAR for the effect of the use that was made of his speech. He could hardly have foreseen either the use or its effect at the time. The treaty with Spain had not been ratified, and it was not certain that it would be. Assuming that it would be ratified, no definite policy had been formulated by the President to be applied to the Philippines, none had at any rate been recommended to Congress, and it was still open to discussion whether the policy finally adopted would not be the one that had been declared as to Cuba, which was the one urged by the Senator. Nevertheless it cannot be very pleasant for Mr. HOAR to contemplate his speech in the light of what is now known and to realize the influence that it doubtless exerted on the course of subsequent events.

The underlying difficulty with men of Mr. HOAR'S temperament and habit of mind in dealing with affairs of wide scope and complex nature, is that they tend to substitute logic for reason. Logic has to do with inferences from premises, but reason has to do with the ascertainment of the premises. If error exists in these, the rigidity of the logic only intensifies the error. And the one thing that is absolutely certain about the premises for a political conclusion is that to some extent they must be uncertain. In Mr. HOAR'S case the trouble is the worse because the premises from which he makes his deductions are very general and abstract propositions in political philosophy. To him these are as the laws of nature and of GOD. They are right, they are wholly and eternally right; anything that is in accordance with them or, rather, with his interpretation of them, is right and all else is wrong. It is related of him that he once remarked to a lifelong friend with whom he had been intimately associated in the anti-slavery contest, but who had felt himself forced by conscience to support Mr. CLEVELAND in 1884: "I am deeply pained. It had been one of the cherished hopes of my life that we should meet in heaven!" That was half a generation ago. He is as uncompromisingly logical as ever and no more reasonable.

PAYN.

Mr. LOUIS F. PAYN'S loan at the State Trust Company appears to have been abundantly secured. He got it by making a pitiful, pathetic appeal for assistance to one of the officers of the company, who helped him to the loan and guaranteed it.

But PAYN'S fitness to continue in the office of Superintendent of Insurance is not guaranteed, and he can give no security for a faithful performance of his duties. The fact that he is around going down on his knees for large loans proves him unworthy and unfit to hold an office which requires him to see to it that others are financially honest and prudent. An Insurance Superintendent who is in such sore need of funds is liable at any moment to be insulted with an offer of assistance from some wrecker of insurance companies who would like him to look the other way for a time while he pursues his merry vocation unwatched and unmolested.

What a spectacle of political turpitude it would be if Mr. PLATT'S Senate should refuse to confirm Gov. ROOSEVELT'S appointment of a successor to PAYN!

THE BRITISH ADVANCE.

The general advance of Gen. BULLER'S army seems without doubt to have been begun. In that case, it is not to be stopped except by a series of decisive defeats or repulses. We may accordingly expect that the campaign, if not the war, will be decided within the next few days or weeks.

There are several things necessary to be borne in mind in estimating the probabilities of this attack. There are, of course, the military considerations in favor of the Boers which everybody knows and recalls. They at least imagine themselves to be fighting for their homes, for their national existence. This is a feeling that every private in the Boer Army is capable of appreciating to the full, as an incentive for doing his best. On the other side, the British side, the corresponding plea is that the British Army is fighting for the spread and advantage of civilization. But this is comparatively an abstract idea. It appeals strongly to philosophers in their closets. It appeals strongly to holders of the stock of the South Africa Company. But it is not to be supposed that it appeals very strongly to "Tommy Atkins." That every Boer feels himself to be in the right, and that only educated Britons feel themselves to be in the right, makes a distinct difference in the incentives to war of the forces actually engaged. Then also the Boers have the advantage of the "interior lines," of greater facility in retreat, of a far greater facility in reinforcing a point suddenly discovered to need reinforcement. A correspondent of ours has insisted that this advantage of itself offsets the superiority in numbers of the invaders, or the would-be invaders, for the British troops have not yet been able to invade. We are inclined to believe that our correspondent is in the right.

Doubtless these are great advantages. But there is still another advantage, which may at once account for the British advance and tend to show that it is a measure of desperation rather than the result of an exclusively military computation of chances. The main tactical advantage of the Boers is the fact that, in a political as well as in a military sense, they are on the defensive. They were satisfied with the "status quo" at the outbreak of the war. Nothing has occurred to modify this sentiment on their part. They did not announce the intention of doing anything to the British, any more than they were already doing to those of the Outlanders who happened to be British. It was the British who were dissatisfied and who had announced their intention to change the situation and to coerce the Boers into doing the things which the British demanded to have done. Just what this was has not been made known, because the Boers grew weary of waiting for the British to "formulate their proposals," and delivered their own ultimatum while the British ultimatum was still preparing. But the result is the same. The "status quo" being satisfactory to the Boers and not to the British, it has been and is the business of the British to change it. They have not yet succeeded, but there is an increasing political pressure from home upon the Generals in the field to "do something." There is no such pressure from what may pass for public opinion in the two South African republics. The Boers may be supposed to be very well satisfied with the military situation. They may be particularly well satisfied since, if nothing is done, they expect Ladysmith and its garrison and Kimberley and its garrison to fall into their hands without the necessity on their part of firing a shot. To prevent these calamities, on the other hand, it is clearly necessary for the British to do something. And that seems to be the explanation of the advance of Gen. BULLER'S force.

It seems, however, that in this advance the British are making a more circumspect use than they have made before of their superiority in numbers. They seem to be using it for the purpose of enveloping both flanks of the Boer position in their front, and thus of disabling the Boers from concentrating their whole force, as they have heretofore been able to do, at a single critical point. The chances of success for these new tactics remain to be established. They depend upon a great many considerations which are immeasurably better known to the British commander than they can be known to any remote critic who relies upon a map for his whole information. Such criticisms, from London or from any other remote capital, a General in the field can afford to disregard. But, though the British General knows more about the circumstances of his operations than can be known at a distance, he does not know more or as much as the Boer commanders who are also on the spot. And nobody can forget that the judgment of these commanders upon the circumstances has thus far proved more accurate than that of the British commanders. The advance has pretty clearly been dictated by the pressure of an absolute necessity, partly military, having in view the urgency of the case at Ladysmith, and also in part political. Whatever results it may have, it seems probable that they will be decisive of the campaign, if not of the war.

THE PALISADES.

It is by no means proof of a lack of public appreciation of the Palisades that nothing has thus far been done to the purpose toward preserving them. The difficulty mainly is that the people who are outraged by their destruction, because it is brought to their notice, are inhabitants of New York, while the Palisades themselves are in New Jersey.

Gov. ROOSEVELT'S message shows that the Governor is fully in sympathy with the citizens who have been agitating to prevent the further destruction or defacement of these unique cliffs. The report upon which the Governor's recommendation was founded recognizes and proposes to circumvent the difficulties which would not arise if they were situated in New York or if they were visible in New Jersey. It is only the General Government which can deal adequately with the various questions involved. The General Government might be induced to take charge of any funds subscribed by the two States concerned or by their citizens. It would spend its own money, and indeed would be justified in spending its own money, only in case a National employment of the Palisades were suggested or proposed, which would also entitle it to exercise its own right of eminent domain.

Such a use of the Palisades has been suggested, in the conversion of the plateau which they carry into a National camp and rendezvous for troops, such as the Secretary of War has urged the establishment of in his report. The advantage of this plateau for such a purpose is obvious, or at least evident as soon as it is stated. It is doubtful whether anywhere else on the Atlantic Coast a place in all respects so convenient for a camp of instruction and preparation could be found. It is also worth while to point out that the preservation of the Palisades is by no means incompatible with the fullest commercial use of their water front, which some day will be of very great value. In fact, all that is needed seems to be a more general belief in the desirableness of preserving them. Such a belief, when it had once been attained about Niagara Falls, overcame far greater difficulties than any in the way of this project. It brought about concurrent action between the State of New York and a foreign Government.

MR. QUAY'S CASE.

Reports differ as to the probable course of the Senate upon the claim of Mr. QUAY to a seat in that body, but on the whole the chances are against him. It is a pity that the question must be decided on the interpretation of a clause in the Constitution, and cannot turn on the moral issues involved. It is, of course, of the highest importance that the law of the land shall be applied impartially to the just and to the unjust and that the legal rights of the veriest scamp shall be as secure as those of the most honest of men. That is the fundamental principle on which the safety and the progress of the English-speaking people on both sides of the Atlantic depend, for if there were inequality in the laws it is the unjust that would profit by it, and the others that would suffer. It is entirely best that whatever rights the unspeakable claimant from Pennsylvania really has to a seat in the Senate, in consequence of the action of his creature, the Governor of the State, shall be fully accorded to him. But decent men may regret that his claim to a seat cannot be determined by an impartial inquiry into his immoral character.

Since this may not be, there is some comfort in the fact that the purely Constitutional arguments that have been submitted to the committee are strongly against his claim. They all turn on the meaning of the word "happen" as used in the Constitution. The language of that instrument is: "If vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies." The claim of QUAY is that the word "happen" in this clause is equivalent to the phrase "happen to exist," and that to the Executive of any State authority is thus given to fill any vacancy during a recess of the Legislature, though it may have occurred during the session of the Legislature or could have been clearly foreseen before the adjournment of that body. That is a forced construction of the language, and fortunately this fact is reinforced by the fact that a clause distinctly admitting of this construction was proposed in the convention and rejected in favor of the one now in force. Otherwise the Constitution would have provided that any dead-lock in the Legislature could be met by adjournment, leaving the power of appointment in the hands of the Governor. As one Governor may be cheaper than a majority in a Legislature, this idea would suit a man of QUAY'S thrifty habit. But the Constitution leaves no real ground for such an interpretation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—No end of worry was caused in France recently by a report, coming apparently direct from the officials of the National Observatory, that it had been decided henceforth to number the hours of the day from one to twenty-four instead of twice from one to twelve There seems to have been a quite general assumption that this action would make necessary an immediate abandonment of the old system by everybody, and the people, as numerous in France as elsewhere, who can see in any change of established custom only its incidental annoyance and confusion, began to lament almost as bitterly as the same class of New Yorkers did when our street signs were rearranged in intelligent accord with the new conditions of municipal life. The anxiety was needless, or at least premature, for the only basis of the rumor was a determination on the part of the Bureau of Latitudes, which has charge of the national almanac and certain matters interesting only to sailors and astronomers, to adopt the twenty-four hour plan for its own uses. The bureau, it was explained, had no authority to impose its chronometric opinions and methods upon the country at large. The advisability of extending to ordinary life the system the merits of which were long ago recognized and utilized by all professional astronomers has been discussed several times in the French Chamber, and it has even been proposed to go so far as to divide the day into twenty hours of a hundred minutes to the hour and a hundred seconds to the minute. This would undoubtedly facilitate the labors of computation, but to change the lengths of hours and minutes would be a revolution mighty indeed, and whoever attempts it will find his work cut out for him.

—We notice with several emotions, most of them pleasurable, that The Public Ledger of Philadelphia, or, to give its more familiar name, The Philadelphia Ledger, is using, in the advertisement of its own merits, the line, "Prints all the news that is fit to print." The likeness of that sentence to one which THE NEW YORK TIMES has for many months used as the declaration of its own journalistic policy is so close as to be complimentary, and the slight divergence from our way of expressing the idea, though of course it implies criticism of the correctness of the older formula, only puts forward a grammatical opinion, and nobody is going to get excited over that. The Ledger is an eminently respectable paper, and while in the past some of its peculiarities have not been of the kind to inspire universal imitation, still they were always highly interesting and scrupulously as well as perfectly harmless. But while admitting that "Prints all the news that is fit to print" is an excellent expression of an excellent rule, we are not going to confess that it is any better than, or even as good as, our own "All the news that's fit to print." Two or three readers have questioned the correctness of "fit to print," but they were fussy people who forgot that they talk daily of things "fit to eat" or "fit to wear," and that in language, though not in morals, what is is always right. That our estimable Philadelphian contemporary likes better the longer form is not surprising. Time is abundant over there, according to the eververacious humorists. Absolute propriety can be attained under the one motto as under the other, and that, after all, is the only important point. The more papers that use our phrase in one form or another the better we shall be pleased. Perhaps in time all the good papers in the country will use it, and so it will come to be a mark of distinction most helpful to the hesitant and would-be subscriber.

—Though Mr. FREDERIC HARRISON is one of the most consistent and earnest opponents of imperialistic ideas in England, he not only fails to see any cause for rejoicing when British troops engaged in the work of expanding the empire meet with serious reverses, but he even reprehends with much vigor the haste with which his political foes have confessed the superior military prowess of the Boers. At a recent meeting in London of the Positivist Community, of which Mr. HARRISON is the leader, he protested against these admissions with some emphasis. He said that, while things had not been going well in South Africa, the English arms had not yet been defeated. "Our armies," he continued, "were broken up into fragments to suit colonial ends, on political, personal, and material grounds, which made signal victory impossible on all sound rules of war. Being so helplessly split up, our gallant soldiers fought several stiff battles, but while the checks they had met might be called reverses, they were certainly not routs, nor were they defeats. An army is defeated when it is driven back from its positions disorganized and demoralized. Nothing of the kind has occurred in any single engagement, unless it was in the small affair at Stormberg. The gallant Boers have been many times driven from their positions, the British forces never once. The heroic devotion of the British soldier and his officers has been proved on a dozen bloody fields. The total loss, sad as it is, has really been very moderate. In the general result, if the campaign has hitherto been a failure and a cruel disappointment, it has not been inglorious and has not been calamitous." This is a view of the situation which some more distant observers may regard as unduly optimistic, but it illustrates an interesting difference between Mr. HARRISON and some of our own opponents of expansion.

—Capt. MCCALLA of the Newark sends from Guam the cheering news that when the remarkable LEARY rides through the streets of Agana, every native face turned to him is wreathed with smiles. This is most reassuring. We had been in some anxiety as to how the people of Guam would take their new Governor. It seems that they have the saving grace of humorous appreciation, and that in consequence they are enjoying themselves under a form of government that to a sulky folk might have seemed the very worst form of tyranny. It is at once heroic and virtuous to see the merit of jokes perpetrated by one in absolute authority, and this the residents of Guam's capital have been able to do. Instead of raging over the overturn of all their customs and the issuance of proclamations without precedent in all the literature of statesmanship and diplomacy, these amiable beings only laugh at the form of their good fortune, and in their serious moments count up the practical advantages which Gov. LEARY is bestowing upon them. These are many and important, and his jokes are only thrown in for good measure. Evidently it is a case of the right man in the right place. And such cases are not too frequent. Let's see—WOOD, LEARY, and there, for the moment, the list, so far as our colonial possessions go, begins to grow tenuous.

THE G. A. R. AND CHARITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few days ago the Board of Estimate struck from the budget the sum of $ 2,000 for the use of a most worthy charity—a maternity hospital, giving comfort yearly to thousands of mothers. No money for this, but plenty where votes can be caught. Here is a case in point:

The Grand Army of the Republic keeps on reaching out in all directions, with its arms like that of the octopus, grasping in all directions for more money from any and every available source—willfully and without shame pauperizing themselves. All this impecunious body seems to care for is to keep up a steady and increasing regard for money without earning it. One great advantage resulting therefrom, in addition to the partial support of this begging organization, is the enabling its members to pay increase of dues, hire brass bands, buy brass buttons for their local show days and conventions, and paying transportation thereto.

The latest dip into the City Treasury is a bill passed by the last Legislature to amend existing poor laws, empowering commanders of this eleemosynary organized society to make further raids on the city taxation. Unlimited drafts for the benefit of this charity can be drawn on the Controller by post commanders—production of receipts from the paupers not a necessary concomitant; an explanation by the Relief Committee suffices. The amount this year may reach $20,000 or more.

Let me say right here that it is rather galling on veterans of the civil war (outside of G. A. R. posts) to think that they may be classed with the paupers of that body. The general public is not aware that probably the larger mass of veterans are outside of the pale of the new Grand Army of the Republic poor law, relative to outside relief.

Look for a moment at the craftiness displayed in this last piece of legislation; the bill recites that it is for the benefit of all veterans of the civil war—to keep same from becoming inmates of poorhouses, substituting a system of outdoor relief as a means. But look you here what follows: Post commanders are made the judges of who are to be the recipients of the charity, viz., members of all posts. Any veteran outside of the organization cannot share, however needy, in this benefit. Although ostensibly for the good of all poor deserving soldiers, the distribution is vested solely in posts, which place it where it will do the most political good.

Why should public money for charity not be administered by some public functionary commissioned for that purpose? All G. A. R. posts are supposed to give in return for the many favors conferred upon them by National, State, and City Governments is to boast of their loyalty in loud-mouthed talk. An example of this may be illustrated by their very latest attack on a Government officer of high rank and character because he stoutly refused to allow the Pension Bureau to be again looted.

Patriotism as defined by Grand Army men is "that they did the country a great service, and ought to be paid liberally for it." Let me just add, pensioners used to be dubbed "National paupers"; now they have rightfully earned the name, and may be further designated and known as city paupers in addition thereto.

VETERAN OF THE CIVIL WAR.
New York, Jan. 8, 1900.

HOW LABOR IS DELUDED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Merely a sojourner in your peerless city, I read with much interest the communications in last Sunday's TIMES sharply antagonizing your statement, in effect, that wealth might be fairly judged by its uses. While I admit that wealth does not rightfully condone any method of getting it, I failed to see where these millionaire censors pointed out any specific wrongdoing in Mr. Carnegie's plan of "dollar culture." Most of the critics seem to be men with a bias or a grievance, and therefore disqualified as competent jurors. The trouble with most of this class is that they do not dispassionately study the genus "millionaire." I do not agree with Mr. Carnegie on many public questions on which men may honestly differ. I think he is preposterously wrong in his opposition, for instance, to trusts, especially when it is considered that his co-partner, Mr. Frick, operated his coke interests identically on trust lines long before the present era of trusts. On the other hand, I opine, he is clearly right in his theory of anti-imperialism. Peradventure this is neither here nor there, except is indicating, in what I am about to state, that I am no Carnegie "hero worshipper."

Some of these critics would have us believe that Mr. Carnegie made a great mistake in accumulating the millions which he is now lavishly bestowing. Others object, queerly enough, to trusts and competition in the same breath. Another pleads for equitable wages, forgetting that there is no such thing, and one hints that the Scotch ironmaster should divide up "with less fortunate fellow-citizens, who are, so to speak, 'up against' hard propositions." If they had their way Mr. Carnegie might in his old age have been a superannuated railway clerk instead of making 25,000 men happy by employment at good wages.

Without setting up any special rebuttal, I might say that most of these so-called arguments answer themselves. On their own showing the man who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before is a benefactor of his species, but the man who gives employment to ten men where but one was formerly employed does not get even a credit mark in labor's column. With these people the "gospel of getting along" is the rankest kind of "red pottage." If they would only read Charles Reade's novel, "Put Yourself in His Place," the films would fall from their eyes. Their great objection to Mr. Carnegie is as an "accumulator," forgetting that most of these "accumulations" flow back yearly to their original sources. If Mr. Carnegie had not "accumulated" some surplus during the boom period when steel rails sold at $150 per ton, he would have been unable to meet his immense pay roll in the panic periods when iron was sold below cost. Had he, like many iron men, gone into the "balloon" instead of the "accumulation" business, Cooper Institute would not to-day be rejoicing at his benefactions. I happen to know something of Mr. Carnegie and his methods, and enter my protest against the harsh insinuations of his New York querulous critics. Many Pittsburgers not older than myself can recall the time when Carnegie's mother took in washing for a living in "Barefoot Square," Allegheny, Penn., and when young Andrew toiled as a Western Union messenger boy at the unostentatious salary of $3.50 a week.

While Mr. Carnegie is a man of large brain and organizing ability, and has Napoleon's happy faculty of selecting ideal "field marshals," he is largely a man of "opportunities"—a "child of circumstances." His first check was an Adams Express Company stock dividend, but this was small "mustard seed." The "real thing" grew out of a chance oil speculation. President Tom Scott of the Pennsylvania Railroad gave the Stewart boys and Tom and Andrew Carnegie a block of Columbia oil stock at a time when no wise man would have bought pools on the Story Farm prospects. The young men gave Scott their unindorsed notes. And lo! the next year the Columbia Oil Company produced 640,000 barrels of oil, worth $1.50 per barrel. It was the unexpected which happened—as much so as the dravload of Spanish silver dollars which one morning rolled into the elder Astor's vaults as a result of a chance East India charter venture.

With his new-made fortune Carnegie bought for half price the Kloman Mill in Lawrenceville at a time when the old Frenchman was thoroughly sick of it. The war came on, steel prices went up, up, up, and Carnegie made more millions. He was an "opportunist," like Caesar. "He came, he saw, he conquered," and he has continued the conquests, while other good people with apparently similar opportunities joined anti-poverty societies or "set up the ward for Jones."

Another critical period in his career I may recall to the attention of fair-minded fellers. I refer to the Homestead riots in 1892. I happened to be a candidate for Congress in the Pittsburg district that year, and was in a position to know real existing conditions. The strike was mainly engineered by men who were earning good wages—better in most instances than they have ever earned since, despite the later "booms." It was plainly an attempt by misguided labor leaders to "stand up" a great manufacturing plant in the midst of a semi-panic period and compel it to pay wages the market would not justify. Mr. Carnegie pleaded that to pay more than his competitors, the Illinois Steel Company, meant business suicide, and the stoppage of the works. But the voice of reason was hushed, and the "comedy of errors" went on. The strike failed, and, aside from the loss of life, Allegheny County paid millions in indemnity bonds. I refer to this, as one of your correspondents seeks to cloud the issue by reference to "Pinkerton bloodlings." Seven years rolled by, and in 1899, when the market did justify the increase of wages, Mr. Carnegie voluntarily raised his employes' wages on an average 25 per cent. He gave the laborer a "slice of his prosperity."

Now, let me invite the attention of these Carnegie critics to another picture. What did these laborers do with this practically 25 per cent. donation? Did they take one penny of it and say to the other army of outside laborers and poor shopkeepers in the labor districts: "Mr. Carnegie has given us unexpectedly a 25 per cent. wage increase. We have contended that a surplus ought to be divided, and as you have carried our families during many trying periods, we have concluded to divide up this surplus with you." Did they do this? "Not for your life," as Terry McGovern would say. On the contrary, instead of buying their necessaries from these other laborers in the vineyard at ordinary market rates, they hied away with their "surplus" and their patronage to the department store sweatshops and gave "our brother laborer" the coldest kind of a cold shake. They went into the market and bargained hard for the last farthing. There was no voluntary "giving up," as Mr. Carnegie had done. These are fair samples of the men who rail at wealth and of the ignorant, inconsistent ingrates who stand in the forum of public opinion pleading falsely in the name of labor against trusts and millionaires.

The same elements practically that denounce Carnegie as a millionaire, denounce, in the name of reform, associated wealth under the form of trusts. I think I may say, with parsimonious moderation, that hell, from its fiery pavement to its blazing dome, is crowded with such reformers. Quite notoriously trusts have raised the wages of labor, and yet, under muddled or mercenary leadership, nearly every labor organization in the country is denouncing trusts. What is to be thought of people who will accept increased wages and favors from trusts, and then go around the corner and denounce them as "enemies of labor"? Is it not a case of the adder stinging the bosom that warms it? It is not labor that protests, but perverted leadership. What kind of "dopery" is it that induces labor not only to look the gift horse in the mouth, but aim to put poison on its palate? The very factor which creates benefits to labor is arraigned as "a monopoly," and it "challenges success and prosperity."

When wages were low capital was denounced. When wages are high capital is denounced. What do they want? Possibly a lotus land where it is "always afternoon"—high wages and no toil. Hence no part of the Bible is more true than that which declares that a (laboring) man's enemies shall be of his own household. "The white man's burden" in this country is not as Kipling put it, nor yet tariffs, or trusts or "open doors," or protocols, but real downright, bald-headed, square-toed ignorance; and this, too, with schools in every district and newspapers on every man's table. And the political scavenger of this class goes about proclaiming from the housetops that "trusts"—that is, the ideal condition of modern business—"must be destroyed." If such destruction were possible, we might well write, in circus-noster type, over the door of enterprise and progress, Dante's label on the gates of the inferno:

"All hope abandon, ye who enter here."

If labor is to "cut any ice" in the twentieth century, there must be a radical awakening from these economic and Socialistic delusions and an emancipation of white slaves as well as black ones. At present it is much easier to denounce millionaires and to "loaf around the throne" than to be real laborers, like Hewitt and Havemeyer, Carnegie and Frick, Armour and Harry Oliver, Russell Sage and Pierpont Morgan.

JAMES W. BREEN.
New York, Jan. 13, 1900.

TAKES ISSUE WITH MR. RHEAD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The reply of Mr. Louis Rhead to the Rev. Thomas P. McLaughlin in your issue of Saturday on the subject of the comparative civilization of Ireland and the other portions of the British Isles is the most extraordinary "Comedy of Errors" I have ever seen in a public print. In his only too apparent want of knowledge of the subject, he concedes points to the other side which its advocates do not claim and makes the most amusing statements.

For instance, he says that there are none of "the beautiful manuscripts of complicated ornamentation done by the monks" now in existence executed before the second century. There was neither a monk nor a manuscript of the class to which Mr. Rhead refers in existence in Ireland before the fifth century, and Mr. Rhead cannot point to one Irish scholar who claims that any of the works of art in existence was executed prior to the eighth century. The statement that the Romans, who retired to the Continent at the beginning of the fifth century, destroyed art, monasteries, &c., which did not come into being for at least three centuries afterward, is peculiar, to say the least.

The assertion that Father Tom Burke was doubtless the most famous Irish scholar would make the great orator laugh heartily had he heard it. He was a cultured man with great oratorical gifts, but he never had any pretensions to being a great Irish scholar. The foremost Irish scholar is Dr. Whitely Stokes, while in the next rank come such men as Dr. Douglas Hyde, President of the Gaelic League, and Dr. Henbery of the Catholic University, Washington. But the great centres for the study of the Irish language and history are the German universities since the inception of the movement of Celtic research commenced by Zeuss about fifty years ago. I can assure Mr. Rhead, however, that the testimony of all these scholars, German and Irish, together with French, and even some English authorities, is unanimously and strongly against Mr. Rhead's assertions. As I cannot ask for space to combat all of Mr. Rhead's misstatements, I will refer him to the following writers and philologists, who have given abundant evidence of the great superiority of Irish civilization from the fifth to the eleventh century to that of England or of the Continent of Europe.

Montalembert, ("Monks of the West,") M. D'Arbois de Jubainville, Dr. Henrich Zimmer, ("The Irish Element in Mediaeval Culture,") the Venerable Bede, the great Anglo-Saxon chronicler, and "A Literary History of Ireland," by Dr. Douglas Hyde, all of which he will, I am sure, find in the Astor Library. They will convince him that not only were the Irish of that age more civilized, but that they laid the foundations of civilization among the Saxons and also the peoples of Western Continental Europe. I hope Mr. Rhead will read these before he writes on the subject again.

T. ST. JOHN GAFFNEY.
New York, Jan. 13, 1900.

The Care of Inebriates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "I. W. K." has not quite grasped the purposes of the Church Temperance Society with regard to inebriates.

In the City of New York there were 46,170 arrests for drunkenness in the year ended Dec. 31, 1898. Of these 35,581 were men and 10,589 women. The usual sentence is a small fine or short imprisonment. The incidence of punishment is unfair, because it is unequal. The man of means pays his ten-dollar fine and goes free; the poor man can't pay, loses his job, and goes to prison.

The joint committee appointed by the Church Temperance Society has drafted a bill appointing a probation officer for each Magistrate's court, whose business it will be to inquire into the circumstances of the drunken delinquent, and giving the Magistrate power to give the prisoner time in which to pay the fine. Failing to do this, he can be re-arrested.

The second bill, now in the hands of the Drafting Committee, deals with the long-sentence cases. The State of New York received during the year 1899 nearly $12,000,000 by taxation of the liquor trade, and it seems to us legitimate that in dealing with the small army of men and women coming before our courts for drunkenness regard should be had to reformation as well as punishment.

We ask that report be made of an eligible tract of land of from twenty to fifty acres, conveniently situated within the State, and on which should be erected a suitable building to house the inmates of the "Farm Colony," the institution to be under the supervision of a competent medical man. Constant employment in the open air and on the land is, in our opinion, one of the most effective remedies, and with this institution we would have made one sane and intelligent attempt at dealing with inebriates.

Of course the political factor is omnipresent, but it ought not to be an impossibility to keep such an institution in clean hands, and to rest its control in a body of men who are above suspicion, and we have endeavored to solve that part of the problem.

ROBERT GRAHAM.
New York, Jan. 15, 1900.

The Street Signs Again.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am much surprised that you can so coolly assume that "everybody has become familiar with the new arrangement of street signs and thoroughly reconciled to it." I have had to become familiar with the abomination, but I have never become reconciled to it. I have talked with a great many of my friends about it, and have never found one who approved of the change. It is disgusting to me as I walk the streets to be assured at every corner that I have not strayed off upon some unknown way, which is all that the signs now tell me, unless I step out of the path, and usually into the gutter, to see the other side. It is not much better when riding in the street cars to see the name of a street too late to get off there. It was a welcome relief to find myself a few days ago in another city where common sense still prevailed.

TECUMSEH SWIFT.
New York, Jan. 12, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Well-Regulated Parents.

"Our little Dick makes very clever conundrums—really very clever."

"Can you guess them?"

"Oh, we never dare do that. Little Dick wants to tell the answers himself."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Brief Elevation.

"I was at the head of my class to-day, Pa."

"That's good."

"Yes, teacher was illustratin' what it says in the Bible about th' last being first."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

His Ingenuity.

"You say," said a Judge to a witness, "that the plaintiff resorted to an ingenious use of circumstantial evidence. State just exactly what you mean by that."

"Well," said the witness, "my exact meaning is that he lied."—Columbus (Oh.o) State Journal.

On the Safe Side.

"So you are the happy father of triplets? What are you going to call them?"

"Gridley, Brumby, and Lawton."

"Why do you select dead heroes only?"

"Well, you can always be pretty sure that a dead hero isn't going to do something else next."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Away with Grand Opera.

"So you don't admire grand opera," said the young woman.

"No," answered Mr. Packinham of Chicago. "I used to have a great deal of respect for it. But when the last one came to town and didn't pay expenses I said to myself 'anything that hasn't any more money in it than grand opera is no good.'"—Washington Star.

SONG OF THE ARTISAN.

Folger McKinsey in Baltimore News.

The work that he wanted to do the most
that he knew he could do the best,
"Some day!" exclaimed the Artisan, "when
I have earned my rest,
I will take the thing and through the thing,
to the honor of my name,
I will win the goal that hails my soul unto
the peaks of fame!"

They bowed him down to the toil they liked,
to the thing they'd have him do;
They chained his heart to the wheel that
grinds till its grinds the heart in two;
They led him out to his task at morn, and
he trod in the mill of strife;
"There is bread to win," was his thought
through the din, "the bitter bread of
life!"

The light still burned in his eyes, he held
his deathless truce with hope;
And never an inch or ell were cut for him
from the future's scope;
"The day will come and the hour will dawn
and I shall see the plan
Of the open way and the stated day and the
far light of my dream!"

There were mouths to feed, and he held it
law of love to feed them well;
They racked his bones and paved with
stones his way like a road in hell;
They barred him out of the leave to breathe
the breath of the hillside air;
Instead—the roar of the mill and mart were
round him everywhere.

He did not know that his face grew pale,
that his sleuder hands grew thin;
The voice of his curse sang sweet, sang fair
through all the clash and din;
He longed for the heights he could not
reach, he trusted through it all;
His ears were deaf to the things that roar,
but not to the things that call.

He gnashed his teeth and he held his tears,
the tasks of alien taste,
From day to day drew him away as the
years made haste, made haster;
The things that he thought he ought to do
as a duty to his kind,
He did them first, and he held his thirst,
and he learned to never mind.

He did them first and he did them last; he
took them as they came,
From the hand of Fate that bade him wait
till he came for the cup of Fame.
They bent him back and beat him down,
they made him a machine,
And he grew aware how not to care for the
hopes he could not glean.

The art he knew, and the part he knew, and
the curbed and cramped desire;
The peaks of thought where he might have
wrought by Song's immortal fire,
He laid them down without a frown—his
masters in their glee
Grew warm with mirth to watch the birth
of his humility!

A King to sit in the place of Kings, he
kissed the rod and served;
He had not talked, he had not balked, he
had not paused or swerved;
He fed the mouths that asked for food; all
things he did, did well—
And this is true of me and you, as true as
song can tell.

The work that we want to do the most,
that we know we can do the best,
Some day, we cry, when we have earned
the right to sit and rest,
We'll take the thing and through the thing
—Ah! why so far the flame?
And why so deep the vales that sweep between us and our fame?

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Mrs. Langtry in "The Degenerates" at the Garden Theatre.

"DIE WALKURE" REPEATED

Grundy's Comedy of Decadence Draws a Crowd—Other New Bills—Gossip of the Stage.

The first performance of "The Degenerates," at the Garden Theatre, last evening, turned out, as might have been expected, to be largely a personal exhibition of Mrs. Langtry in gorgeous and daring attire—Mrs. Langtry in flesh-colored satin with sapphires, Mrs. Langtry in pale-blue satin with diamonds in dazzling array. Mrs. Langtry in white with pearls, Mrs. Langtry, after the trying first act, almost as handsome as ever; Mrs. Langtry amiable, rattling, purposeful, triumphant, and astonishingly, alarmingly décolleté.

Besides Mrs. Langtry, only one noteworthy and competent actor, Mr. Frederick Kerr, is concerned in the performance of Mr. Sydney Grundy's imitation of the manner and the morals of Wycherley in a modern environment. Mr. Kerr acts his rôle, which is almost the same rôle as that acted by Mr. Mason in "Wheels Within Wheels," with his accustomed tact.

The Duke of Orme, though he may be an "ass," as Mrs. Trevelyan unkindly suggests, or a "fool," as he himself is inclined to fear, is nevertheless a well-bred man of the world of fashion, and Mr. Kerr carries the part with the easy bearing and the undefinable grace of such a man. The rôle is, in fact, very slender and rather dry, but the actor lends to it dignity, humor, and a saving touch of sentiment.

Mrs. Langtry, with all her eighteen years of stage experience, has yet not become so adroit and resourceful an actor as her present vis-a-vis, but she always had a taking personality, she has a clear understanding of her limitations, she has appreciation and a fine sense of pictorial effect.

Her deficiencies were most in evidence in the first act of the new piece, in which, too, her costume, in spite of its splendor, was not becoming to her, and her audacious display of a large area of her surface quite uncovered produced so much amazement among the spectators that she was, so to speak, handicapped. Grundy is at his worst, dramatically, in this first act, and only an actress with the brilliant style belonging to comedy of intrigue could make this division of his drama interesting.

Thereafter, in more becoming clothes, if not in more of them, Mrs. Langtry's personal comeliness was found to be still a factor to be reckoned with, while in the quieter and more effective scenes the intelligence of her acting told. She reached no great height, but there was none to reach. She might have spoken with a larger variety of expression, her face might have mirrored a few more shades of emotion, but what she did was all satisfactory enough.

She was received by an audience that completely filled the theatre and there was considerable applause that was evidently bestowed on the play and the actress in good faith. At the close there were calls for the usual superfluous speech and most of the audience waited for the response.

Yet it cannot be said truthfully that "The Degenerates" made any sort of a hit. People who went expecting something extraordinarily wicked were doubtless disappointed. Mr. Grundy's imitation of Wycherley is, indeed, Wycherley and water, and for the water we must be thankful.

The play is undeniably a fairly smart thing of its poor kind. The scène à faire—the tricky penultimate climax—is so old and worn that it seems odd a dramatist of Grundy's sense of humor should have employed it. The discovery of the wrong lady in the locked room was in "Lady Windemere's Fan," and has been in a hundred other plays. The article that gives the clue to the deception is here a glove instead of a fan.

And that, with the unexpected entrance into a room full of the objectionable riff-raff that we are asked to believe compose the bulk of London fashionable society in this hour, of a pure girl of sixteen years, fresh from a convent school, makes up the dramatic content of "The Degenerates."

If one could believe in the play for a minute it would be much more objectionable than it is. But it is not to be taken seriously. It is all obviously artificial and false. It is not informed with a true artistic purpose.

Much of the dialogue is amusing, though it is never up to the level of its author's best. There are some bits of repartee, like the Duke's reply to the baffled adventurer, who declares he is the devil himself—"In that case, we'll meet again"—which exactly hit the mark. There is some conversation in which symptoms of the strumous diathesis that affects the play are very noticeable.

Of course, an obvious thing for the reviewer to do would be to dwell on the nastiness of the piece, to moralize upon its picture of social depravity and its glorification of a female creature who is little better, on her own confession, than a "thing of naught." But the readers of this newspaper will be spared that futile sort of preaching this morning.

The company Mrs. Langtry has employed, excepting Mr. Kerr, is generally of a poor quality. Miss Lucie Milner seemed to make a great hit with some frantic folks in the audience in the grateful and showy little rôle of the daughter of Mrs. Trevelyan, whose return to her home is supposed to be the means of the mother's salvation.

Her performance was unaffected and of some sort of negative merit, but it revealed no particular charm of personality or skill of expression. Really the credit for the success of the episode belongs to Grundy.

The other three ladies in the troupe are simply incompetent, and some of the men are not much better. Harcourt Beatty presents a consistent picture in the wholly repulsive rôle of a cynical invalid, and George Osbourne (one of our own actors!) burlesques a burlesque as a vulgar and impossible Hebrew. The two sons of George Grossmith, who play small parts, are youngsters who have a great deal to learn yet.

"The Degenerates" is well mounted though, and the performance is all as smooth and swift moving as need be. One merit of the piece is its comparative brevity.

IN THE AUDIENCE.

The audience was large but not very brilliant socially, although there were here and there some fashionable people. Mr. and Mrs. Lester del Garcia had one stage box. With them were Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt Van Rensselaer and Mr. Richard Fay of Boston. Mrs. del Garcia was in gray and Mrs. Van Rensselaer in red and white brocade.

In the other proscenium were Dr. and Mrs. William T. Bull, (Mrs. Mary Nevins Blaine.) Mrs. Bull wore a white satin gown cut in the Grecian mode, and her hair worn around her forehead bound with a fillet of gold.

A representative party consisted of Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright and Mr. Harry Lehr, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. Craig Wadsworth, and Mr. Stevens Ulman. Among others were Mrs. Gillig, Mr. Goureaud, Mr. and Mrs. Thorley, Mr. and Mrs. Ritzeman de Grove, Mr. Woodbury Kane, Baron Rosenkrans, Mr. Emil Tweyefort, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus B. Cowing, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Flannery.

Lady Samaurez ..... Ethel Henry
Hon. Mrs. Bennett-Boldero ..... Ida Goldsmith
Lady Stornoway ..... Adelaide Astor
Duke of Orme ..... Frederick Kerr
Isidore De Lorano ..... Leslie Kenyon
Mr. Carl Hentsch ..... Harcourt Beatty
Mr. Marcus Mosenthal ..... George Osbourne
Viscount Stornoway ..... George Grossmith, Jr.
Sir William Samaurez ..... Julian Royce
Mrs. Trevelyan ..... Mrs. Langtry
Saunders ..... Lawrence Grossmith
Una Trevelyan ..... Lucie Milner

"DIE WALKURE" AT THE OPERA.

Mme. Eames Comes Forward as the Bride of the Volsung.

Wagner's "Die Walküre," having been once presented to a Friday night audience at the Metropolitan Opera House, was last night performed a second time, and on this occasion for the delectation of the Monday night patrons. Persons who subscribe for both nights are naturally presumed to be of the order of those who are glad to hear "Die Walküre" twice. There was nothing in last night's performance of a novel nature, except that Mme. Eames came forward for the first time as Sieglinde, the "brautliche schwester" of Siegmund, the Volsung. This added materially to the musical beauty of the repetition, for it will readily be conceded that the loveliness of Mme. Eames's voice is much greater than that of the voice of Miss Susan Strong, who last sang the part.

Dramatically, Mme. Eames has learned to create in Sieglinde a finer illusion of sincerity than in most of her other parts. Her personal grace and beauty are thoroughly in place, and she shows an intelligent grasp of the meaning of her music and of her relation to the other personages in the drama. People who go to the opera just to hear the sounds of voices are naturally more pleased with Mme. Eames's Sieglinde than with that of her predecessor.

The other personages in the drama were the same as heretofore. They were Mme. Nordica as Brünnhilde, Mme. Schumann-Heink as Fricka, Mr. Van Dyck as Sigmund, Mr. Van Rooy as Wotan, and Mr. Pringle as Hunding. With such an array of artists the most touching of the Nibelung dramas could not fail to exercise a potent charm upon the large audience which heard it. The enlightened stage management continued to project Valkyrs down a toboggan slide in the clouds at sporadic intervals without regard to the announcements of their approach by their sisters on the stage; but we must bear such things. Mr. Paur conducted with sympathy and the orchestra was efficient.

"MARTHA" AT THE AMERICAN.

Flotow's Tuneful Opera Warmly Greeted by a Big Audience.

Patrons of the American Theatre have demonstrated their preference for Flotow's "Martha." It was sung again last night by the Castle Square Opera Company. New costumes and scenery added a further reason for the enjoyment of those persons who had heard the opera before at this house. The audience was large and much spontaneous applause followed the most conspicuous features, particularly after the second act.

The part of Martha was well sung and acted by Miss Adelaide Norwood, who made a success of the rôle last year; that of Nancy, her gay waiting maid, was sung by Miss Maude Lambert. The rôles of Plunkett and Lionel were sung by W. G. Stewart and Reginald Roberts, respectively. "The Last Rose of Summer" was sung by Miss Norwood and Mr. Roberts with much expression and called forth prolonged applause.

Schweighofer's Last Week.

Felix Schweighofer entered upon the final week of his engagement at the Irving Place Theatre last night, when he acted the title rôle in Blumenthal and Bernstein's comedy entitled "Mathias Gollinger." Mathias is a wealthy rural brewer, who goes to Berlin with a view to building there a "beer palace" in partnership with a city capitalist. His daughter is courted by the capitalist's son, but Gollinger's amiable gaucheries lead to an estrangement.

Of course, nothing could be much more commonplace than the dramatic situation thus suggested. But people who expected the Austrian comedian to present himself in other than commonplace plays have learned their mistake. In each play of his repertory Schweighofer is very nearly "the whole show." The dexterity, sympathy, and drollery of all his portrayals, however, are delightful.

The rôle of old Gollinger gives him an excellent opportunity. The cast includes that favorite of local German playgoers, Anna Braga, as well as Wilhelmine Schlueter, Anna Leonardi, and Rudolph Senius.

Theatres and Music Halls.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Richard Mansfield began his week's engagement at this house last evening with "Cyrano de Bergerac."

EDEN MUSEE.—New moving pictures from South Africa on the war were shown last evening and will continue to be shown every afternoon and evening of the week.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—An interesting burlesque is again offered this week by the Tammany Tigers Burlesque Company, an organization which has its quota of variety folks.

DEWEY THEATRE.—"Wine, Woman and Song" is the burlesque offered by the management this week; appearing in the olio are the Burke Brothers, the Jenny Eddy Trio, the Russian midgets Itaski and Philoski, Mazuz and Mazett, the Three Racketts, and many others.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Col. Schults's troupe of Great Danes shared the honors with Zip and Mohammed and Lellila Ben Jamin. A number of freaks and specialty acts in the curio hall increased the interest in that part of the establishment. An excellent vaudeville organization appeared in the theatre.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—"Ned" Harrigan was favorably received upon his return yesterday. He was seen in "McSorley's Initiation." Duncan's collies, troupe of trained animals, were a novelty. Others were O. K. Sato, juggling comedian; Ed Latell, musical comedian; Harding and Ah Sid, comedy acrobats; Tyson Sisters, Leslie Palmer, and the Biglow Twins.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—An entertaining programme of specialties was given yesterday. The Nawns appeared in their laughable character sketch, "A Touch of Nature." Joe Welch gave Hebrew impersonations, the Moulere sisters performed on the triple-bar, Pauline Moran, Leo Dervalto, Cyr and Hill, Keno and Welch, Melrose, and the kalatechnoscope made up the rest of the bill.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—A good vaudeville programme was given at this house. Minnie Palmer and her company presented a one-act sketch called "Rose Pompon." Watson, Hutchinson, and Edward were seen in a sketch entitled "The Dramatic Agent." Lewis and Ryan, Mark Sullivan, Dick and Alice, Jessie Millar, the Tennis trio, and Florence were also in the bill.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Minnie Seligman made her reappearance, after a long absence, in a sketch called "Comedy and Tragedy," assisted by a competent company. They earned large quantities of well-deserved applause. The remaining part of the bill contained George Wilson, a musical comedian; Miss Louise Gunning, who sang Scotch ballads, the De Foreests, who executed many difficult dances, and others.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—A good all-around vaudeville programme drew a good-sized audience last night. Vernona Jarbeau continued her engagement, giving in addition to her repertory of last week an imitation of Mme. Calvé as Carmen, which was cleverly done. Others who were interesting were the Hollcway Trio, Frederick Hallen and Mollie Fuller, Solaret, Goldin, Max Unger, Eva Mudge, Hall and Stanley, and Tim Cronin.

THE MURRAY HILL THEATRE.

"An Enemy to the King" Successfully Revived.

As this week's offering Manager Henry V. Donnelly at the Murray Hill Theatre revived Robert N. Stephens's drama, "An Enemy to the King," which proved an excellent attraction for his patrons, judging from the afternoon and evening audiences. The same good taste was displayed in the mounting of the play, and very nearly the full strength of the stock company was brought forward in giving the piece, which was played with dash and smoothness.

Ralph Stuart was the Ernanton de Launay, and Hannah May Ingham as Julia de Varion acquitted herself admirably. Thomas L. Coleman was the Claude le Chatre, the Jeannotte of Miss Dorothy Donnelly was convincing and true to life, and Charles D. Waldron was successful in the rôle of Guillaume Montignac. Others in the cast were Walter Allen, A. B. Gillam, Georgia Welles, and Mrs. Thomas Barry.

Next week Maurice Desvallieres's and Anthony Mars's play "Never Again" will be given.

TOLEDO SUNDAY CRUSADE.

TOLEDO, Jan. 15.—Members of Hoyt's "A Black Sheep" and of the "Wicked London" companies, and the managers of the theatres in which they appeared last night, were all arrested this afternoon charged with violating the State law by giving Sunday performances.

The costs of the prosecution were guaranteed by a local clergyman. The cases will be tried in the police court to-morrow morning.

JULIA ARTHUR WANTS DAMAGES.

Sues Al Hayman and W. J. Davis of Chicago for $25,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Julia Arthur has filed a damage suit against Al Hayman and Will J. Davis, managers of the Columbia Theatre, for $25,000, for their refusal to allow her to appear last April in "A Lady of Quality" at the theatre. Last January Miss Arthur was undecided whether to stage this play or to substitute other plays, when the managers canceled her engagement.

The attorneys for Messrs. Hayman and Davis say Justice Stover's refusal to grant an injunction restraining the managers from other bookings settled the case in their favor, and that there is no way to measure damages.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The springlike atmosphere of yesterday made it difficult to believe that it was the Monday which marked the height of the season, on the calendar at least, in the society world. The second of the Bagby Musical Mornings of the second series of this season and the one hundred and second of the mornings since they first began, drew the usual large throng of society women to the Astoria ballroom, many of whom afterward lunched in the Waldorf Palm Garden. There were in the afternoon several "at homes," and the evening brought Miss Josephine Drexel's large dinner at Delmonico's, Mr. and Mrs. Paul G. Thebaud's tin wedding dinner and reception, several other dinners, including a "hen" dinner given by Mrs. William Fuller at 14 East Seventy-second Street, and a farewell dinner for Mrs. William F. Burden, who will sail for Europe on Jan. 24, and the opera, where "Die Walküre" drew a large and brilliant house.

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To-day will bring the second meeting of the sewing class of the Lying-In Hospital at the residence of Mrs. James A. Burden, a reception to be given by Mrs. Charles A. Van Rensselaer, (Miss Fitzgerald,) who was married last month in Boston, and the third of the informal Tuesday evening musicales at Miss Callender and Miss De Forest's, in the Tiffany Building. There will be a concert at the Astoria given by Mr. David Bispham and Mr. Henry K. Hadley and an orchestra of sixty pieces, under fashionable patronage. Among the patronesses are Miss De Forest and Miss Callender, Mrs. Henry Marquand, Mrs. John E. Cowdin, Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Miss Sarah Hewitt, Mrs. Thomas B. Clarke, and Mrs. George Hoffman.

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The artists who appeared at the Bagby Musical Morning yesterday were Miss Marguerite Hall, Miss Anna Otten, and Signor Scotti. The Kaltenborn String Quartet also played, and Miss Clara Otten and Mr. Isadore Luckstone were at the piano. The Kaltenborn Quartet played Haydn's Quartet, Opus 64, No. 5; the "Shepherd's Dance" from "Henry VIII.," an adagietto by Bizet, "The Butterfly" by Razek, and a saltarello from Opus 27 by Grieg. Miss Hall sang Henschel's Morning Hymn, M. V. White's "How Do I Love Thee," Sullivan's "Here the Bee Sucks," and Tosti's "Les Filles de Cadix," and for an encore Gounod's "Ave Maria," with a violin obbligato by Miss Anna Otten. Signor Scotti delighted his audience with the prologue from "Pagliacci" and two selections from "De Leva." He also responded to two encores. Miss Anna Otten rendered charmingly on the violin a romanza by Sarasate, and a Hungarian selection by Hubay. Among those present were Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Miss Callender, Miss De Forest, Miss Le Roy, Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood, Mrs. Burnett, Mrs. James Struthers, Mrs. George Burroughs Torrey, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Hillhouse, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Winslow, Miss Van Tassell, Mrs. S. Untemeyer, Mrs. de Cordova, Mrs. Cameron, Miss Helen Gould, Miss Amy Townsend, Miss Bertha Bartlett, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mrs. George Crocker, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. Samuel Thorne, Mrs. George Bird, Miss Edith Clapp, Miss May Field, Miss Elsa Bronson, Miss Emma Stone, and Miss Lella Vanderbilt Sloane.

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Mrs. Bradish Johnson will give a dance in the Metropolitan Club Annex on Saturday evening next. Mention has already been made in this column of the dance to be given by Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting at her residence, 24 East Sixty-seventh Street, on Tuesday evening next. This will follow the dance to be given on Monday evening by Mrs. Ogden Mills. Mrs. George Crocker will give a dance early in February.

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The second meeting of Mrs. Schuyler Quackenbush's dancing class, otherwise known as the "Five Cotillions," which will be held at Sherry's on Friday evening next, will be a bal poudre. Fancy dress will not be obligatory, but the committee insists that the girls shall have their hair powdered. On Thursday evening the third dance of the Bachelors and Spinsters will be held at Delmonico's.

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Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, who will sail on the St. Paul on Wednesday, will proceed at once to Rome to join her daughter, Mrs. John Mayer, who is spending the Winter there with Mr. Mayer, who has been here on a short visit, and who will return with Mrs. Havemeyer. The Etruria, which did not land her passengers until Sunday, brought, among others, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Allen, Miss Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bruce and the Misses Bruce, W. B. Harrison and Miss Harrison, and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Robinson. Mr. Francisco Terry and Francisco Terry, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Colgate, Franklin Frear, the artist; Mr. and Mrs. W. R. George, H. H. Harjes, Roderick Terry Hughes, Mrs. Cooper-Hewitt, George Inness, the artist; John La Farge, the artist; Chevalier Francois Pangaert d'Ipterp, the Hon. R. Clere Parsons, Edward C. Moffat, John Russell Pope, Count A. Tarnoski, Secretary of the Austrian Legation at Washington, and C. W. P. Waddington were among those who arrived on the St. Paul.

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Mr. Eastman Johnson, the artist, is reported to be seriously ill at his residence in this city, with pleurisy. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were to have been among the guests at Miss Drexel's dinner last night, but Mr. Johnson's illness prevented. Mrs. E. J. Cook of Macon, Ga., a sister of Mrs. R. T. Wilson of this city and an aunt of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., who was injured several weeks ago in a runaway accident at Macon, underwent yesterday an operation, and her recovery is doubtful.

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The death of the Countess de Suzannet, who was Miss Virginia French, a daughter of the late Abel French of Albany and a cousin of Mrs. Samuel Penniman and Mr. Benjamin Knower, which occurred in Paris on Sunday, will be greatly regretted by numbers of friends in this city. The Countess, as Miss French, was well known in New York society twenty years ago.

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There have been no details cabled concerning the last sad hours of the deathbed of Lady Alice Montague. It would seem, however, that her brother, the Duke of Manchester, did not arrive at Davos Platz in time, as a letter of date Jan. 1 from London describes the Duke as having a very merry time at the Savoy Hotel there and waiting for Miss Edna May to sail for America. "On the outward Christmas voyage of the Oceanic," says the same correspondent, "the Duke of Manchester responded to the singing in the smoking room of 'God Save the Queen' by chanting 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' and as an encore gave a song from 'The Belle of New York,' the sentiment of which was that the dear old Union Jack and Old Glory will stand and fall together." Some friends of the Duke have stated, however, that they had a cable message from him at Davos. The same correspondent speaks of the departure from London of Mr. Adelbert Hay—"Little Breeches," as he is known by his friends—for Pretoria, and the dinner given to him by the Plum Pudding Club.

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Mr. and Mrs. Paul G. Thébaud (Miss Reynal) gave a dinner at their residence, 158 Madison Avenue, last night, to celebrate their tin wedding. They were married in St. Francis Xavier's Church, in this city, on Jan. 15, 1890. The dinner was a small one of ten covers, and the guests were the best man and ushers at the wedding and some young women friends of Mrs. Thébaud's who assisted in receiving at her wedding reception in 1890. She had no bridesmaids. It has been Mrs. Thébaud's custom to give a dinner to these same guests on the yearly anniversary of her wedding, who are Nathaniel C. Reynal, who was Mr. Thébaud's best man; Ernest Adee, F. F. Carey, E. L. Dale, Richard T. Wainwright, William S. Scott, E. G. Schermerhorn, J. Henry Carson, and E. A. Le Roy, Jr., and Mrs. John Boyd, Mrs. F. Kingsbury Curtis, Miss Oddie, Miss Pierson, Miss Coudert, and Mrs. John R. Townsend. An orchestra played during the dinner. The decorations of the table were red, pink, and white roses, and these flowers were placed in tin loving cups on the table and other tin dishes about the room. The dinner was served on tin dishes made especially for the occasion, and numerous wedding presents of tin were used to decorate the table and the room.

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Lord and Lady Craven's large house party at Coombe Abbey disbanded on Jan. 2. Ambassador Choate and Mrs. Choate returned to London. The abbey is described as a fine old place, but rather damp and depressing. The house lies low and is surrounded by woods. The Cravens pass a great deal of their time with Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin.

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The possible visit of the Count and Countess de Castellane to this city is something of a surprise, and, although the cable reports that they have sailed from Havre, many people have doubts as to the accuracy of the news. Their advent here, however, will not be a social event of any importance. Miss Anna Gould was not very well known in society, and the Count de Castellane was not a frequent guest at any of the very fashionable houses in New York, although he went everywhere at Newport. But the recent interest taken by Mr. and Mrs. George Gould in society and the interest taken by society in Mr. and Mrs. George Gould will possibly make a difference. There will no doubt be some handsome entertainments given in honor of the young couple. Just now, when the season is slack, society is longing for a novelty, and the Castellanes may supply this want.

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Another bit of information by cable is that Mr. Thomas Pearsall Thorn gave a musicale recently at his new home in Paris. Mr. Thorn is a composer, and is devoted to music. He has purchased a hotel in Paris, and has added to it a theatre. He gives weekly soirées, at which he intends to present the works of new American and foreign composers. Among his guests at his last entertainment were many members of the American colony, including the Castellanes and the venerable Countess de Trobriand. Among the artistes who sang was Mrs. Rosalba Beecher Collins, the wife of Mr. Clarence Collins of this city. Mrs. Collins was formerly Miss Rosalba Beecher of the Casino. When her stepdaughter, Miss Edith Collins, now the wife of Rechid Bey, went abroad, after her own mother's death, Mrs. Collins went with her. She devoted herself to operatic and musical studies, and there were rumors that she was going to return to the stage, but these rumors have always been denied. Mr. Collins lives in New York, and Mrs. Collins has taken up her residence in Paris.

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An engagement of interest announced is that of Miss Carolyn Hunter Kane, the eldest daughter of Mrs. Walter Langdon Kane, and Edgar Morris Phelps, the eldest son of Henry Delafield Phelps of Davenport's Neck, New Rochelle. Miss Kane is a débutante of last Winter. Her mother was a Miss Hunter of Newport, and a half-sister of Miss Augusta and Miss Bessie Hunter and Mrs. Shafter Howard of Oakland, Cal. She is also a niece of Col. Delancey Astor Kane. Mr. Phelps is a brother of Mrs. Robert F. Emmet of New Rochelle, a descendant of the famous Lewis Morris, and a graduate of Princeton University.

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Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood has been giving a series of charming luncheons at her residence, 49 East Thirty-fourth Street, on Monday afternoons after the Bagby musicales. Among her guests have been Mrs. de Neuville, Mrs. Henry Barclay, Mrs. George Hoffman, Mrs. William Fanshawe, Mrs. Walden Pell Anderson, Mrs. Lladley Hoffman Chapin, Mrs. J. Todhunter Thompson, Miss Pierson, Mrs. J. Ellis Roosevelt, and Miss Emily Hoffman.

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Mr. Max Agassiz has been cruising in the Southern Pacific seas. He was recently at Tahiti. The Fithian party which started in August for an extended cruise of the South Seas, has broken up, and one of the members of it, a young woman well known in society, who went out as the guest of Mrs. Fithian, returned on the schooner Sea Bird to San Francisco, on Christmas Day, much to the surprise of her family and friends.

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Cannes continues to fill up very slowly. Among the late arrivals there are the Count and Countess de Pourtales (Miss Barbey) and Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Seligman. Mrs. Henry White is at Grasse. The Duchess of Marlborough may join her sister-in-law at Nice, in case the Duke persists in going to South Africa. She has given up for the present all social engagements. Her mother is with her at Blenheim. Lady Lansdowne insists, however, that at her charity performance the Duchess will recite.

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The prices for stalls at the tableaux arranged by Mrs. Arthur Paget, in London, are now quoted at 10 guineas each, and £100 for a box. The Queen has taken twelve stalls and the Prince and Princess of Wales will be present.

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Malta is becoming quite popular as a watering place. Lady Charles Beresford will pass the Winter there, and there are many other Englishwomen of fashion who will be at the same place.

MISS DREXEL'S DINNER DANCE.

Miss Josephine Drexel gave last night at Delmonico's a large and handsome dinner dance. Miss Drexel reserved for her entertainment the entire second floor, and the fourth floor was used for dressing rooms. The dinner, which was one of 100 covers, was served in the large ballroom, and the guests were received by Miss Drexel and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, and Miss Leary, in the small ballroom. Miss Drexel wore a gown of spangled black net over black satin, Miss Leary was also in black, and Mrs. Schieffelin wore a gown of gray satin heavily spangled with steel. The dinner was served at twelve small tables, Miss Drexel's table, the centre one, was larger than the others, and was placed in the centre of the room. All the tables were decorated with pink bridesmaid roses laid in wreath form about the centrepiece, which on the eleven smaller tables was a candy basket piece, and on Miss Drexel's a mound of pink roses and white nyanza. At each of the women's plates was laid a bunch of violets with a pink rose in its centre and tied with violet ribbons, while boutonnières of white carnations were laid at each man's plate. The room itself was decorated with palms. The guests began arriving at about 8 o'clock, and by 8:30 the dinner was served. The menu was as follows:

Huitres.
POTAGES.
Consommé Bourdaloue. Creme d'asperges.
HORS D'OEUVRES.
Radis. Olives. Céleri.
POISSON.
Aiguillettes de bass a la marinierre.
Pommes de terre, Duchesse.
RELEVE.
Filet de boeuf a la Bernardi.
Cardons demi-glace.
ENTREES.
Cotelettes de pigeonneaux, Lauriston.
Haricots verts sautés.
Terrapene a la Maryland.
Sorbet au champagne.
ROTI.
Canard a tete rouge. Salade de céleri.
ENTREMETS DE DOUCEUR.
Glaces de fantaisies.
Fruits. Petits fours. Bonbons. Devises.
Café.
VINS.
Haut Sauterne. Amontillado. Batailly.
Delbeck Brut. Liqueurs.

At the first table were seated Miss Drexel, Mr. Anthony Drexel Biddle, Miss Leary, Mr. Duncan Emmet, Mr. Edwin H. Parsons, Mr. Howard Constable, Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, Mr. Alexander Hadden, Mrs. Anthony Drexel Biddle, Mr. Atterbury, Miss Jay, and Mr. Junod. At the second table were Miss Frost, Mr. Delafield, Miss Pell, Mr. Henry Schroeder, Miss Augusta de Peyster, Mr. George R. D. Schieffelin, Miss Ruth Hoe, and Mr. Campbell. At the third table were Miss Maizie L. Delafield, Mr. William Hude Neilson, Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, Mr. Toler, Miss Clarke, Mr. Perkins, Miss de Peyster, and Mr. Burt Howe. Miss Angelica Schuyler Church, Major Mott, Miss Drake, Mr. W. Meredith, Mrs. Bassett, Mr. Gibson, Miss Meredith, and Mr. Lloyd were at the fourth table, and at the fifth were Miss Meredith, Mr. Jevons, Miss Bertha Munde, Mr. Pell, Miss Hopeton Atterbury, Mr. J. R. Bartholomew, and Mr. Blucher. At the sixth table were Mrs. Nichols, Mr. Addis Emmet, Miss Smith, Dr. Nichols, Miss McClure, Mr. Grace, Miss Constable, and Mr. Smith. Miss Clarkson, Mr. Wainwright, Miss Floyd, Mr. B. Chisholm, Miss Elsa de Peyster, Mr. Gallatin, Miss Clark, and Mr. Sexton were at the seventh table, and at the eighth were Miss Harriet Delafield, Mr. Alfred Schroeder, Miss Townsend, Mr. Van Winkle, Miss Helen Peabody, Mr. J. B. Johnson, Miss Gallatin, and Mr. Walker. At the ninth table were Miss Bartholomew, Mr. Howes, Miss Adams, Mrs. Coe, Mr. Jones, Mr. Joseph Meredith, Miss Coudert, and Dr. Bishop. At the tenth table were Mrs. B. Chisholm, Mr. Clark, Mr. F. F. Bartholomew, Miss Parsons, Dr. Ap-Catesby Jones, Mr. Florence Clark, Mr. Stevenson Constable, Miss Sahler, and Mr. Louis Hosmer. Mrs. Louis Junod, Mr. Arnold Jackson, Miss Fellows, Mr. G. Hosmer, Mr. E. Chisholm, Mrs. Stout, Dr. Bailey, Miss Martin, and Mr. Stout were at the eleventh table, and at the twelfth table were Miss Julia Delafield, Mr. Frederick Longfellow, Mrs. Birckhead, Miss Edith Van Cortlandt Jay, Mr. de Peyster, Miss Margaretta Stockton Beasley, Mr. D. Delafield, Miss Nicholl, and Mr. Dudley.

The dinner was followed by general dancing in the small ballroom. Lander's Orchestra of fifteen pieces played during dinner and for the dancing, rendering selections from "Carmen" and "Faust," Mendelssohn's "Spring Song," and airs from the "Singing Girl," "Romeo and Juliette," "Cyrano," "The Runaway Girl," "Love Letters," and "Ocean Breezes." Among other guests who came in after the dinner for the dance were Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel.

Many Cottages Robbed at Jamestown.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Jan. 15.—In the course of the past three months many of the Summer cottages at Jamestown have been broken into, and furniture and other valuables stolen. Rewards have been offered for the arrest of the culprits, but hitherto without result. This afternoon the police arrested two Italians employed on the new fortifications at Fort Greble, who are held as suspects. Property worth thousands of dollars is said to have been stolen since the cottages were closed.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Connell—Morgan.

Mr. Herbert Stanley Connell of Brooklyn and Miss Margaret Morgan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Morgan of 53 East Seventy-eighth Street, were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. Walpole Warren, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. Spencer S. Roache of Brooklyn. The maid of honor was Miss Annette Morgan, a sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids were Miss Kate L. Abbott and Miss May E. Corbett of Brooklyn and Miss Elizabeth N. Wardwell of Bristol, R. I. The bridegroom's best man was Mr. Howard V. Brumley, and the ushers were the Messrs. Max A. Mosle, Alfred W. Dater, and George S. Connell of this city, and the Messrs. H. Ralston Steven, Frank R. Steven, and Fred B. Hinchman of Brooklyn. There was no reception.

Michler—Lowry.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The marriage of Miss Marion Lowry, daughter of the late Commander Lowry, United States Navy, to Col. Francis Michler, United States Army, aide to Gen. Miles, took place at noon to-day at St. John's Church. The Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith officiated. Later a breakfast was given at the residence of the bride's mother. The ushers were Col. Lee of the British Army, Capt. Macomb, Capt. Treat, Major Russell, George Howard, and Clat Blair. Mrs. Alward of Milwaukee was matron of honor. Among those present were Gen. and Mrs. Miles, Capt. and Mrs. Reber, and Mrs. Grant.

PROF. EGLESTON DEAD.

Founder of the Columbia School of Mines—His Fight Against the Tweed Ring.

Prof. Thomas Egleston, LL. D., founder of the School of Mines of Columbia University, and for thirty-three years Professor of Mineralogy and Metallurgy in the School of Mines, died yesterday morning at his home, 35 Washington Square. His death was not unexpected, as he had been suffering for several weeks with a complication of diseases. He died in the house in which he had lived for thirty years. His wife died in 1895, and he had no children. The funeral services will be held at Trinity Church Thursday. The burial will be in the McVickar vault in Trinity churchyard.

Prof. Egleston was of New England stock. His ancestors were among the first settlers of Dorchester, Mass., in 1635. The family afterward moved to Connecticut, and then to New York. Prof. Egleston was born in New York Dec. 9, 1832. He took a course in chemistry at Yale and was graduated in 1854. He afterward went abroad, and attended lectures on geology and chemistry in Paris. He determined to go through the regular course at the French School of Mines, and was graduated from that institution with honor in 1860. His attachment to the school resulted in two gifts to the institution of $5,000 each.

He returned to this country in 1861, and shortly after was appointed Director of the mineralogical collections and laboratory of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. After spending two years in Washington, he conceived the idea of a School of Mines in New York. There was then no institution in this country in which mining and metallurgy were taught as the main subjects. Prof. Egleston's plan aroused the interest of the President of Columbia, the late Dr. Charles King, and a majority of the Board of Trustees. Arrangements were made to begin the school a year later in the old college building in Forty-ninth Street. Prof. Egleston was made Professor of Mineralogy and Metallurgy in the school, which had at first not more than twenty students. The history of the school has been one of steady growth, and its influence has been felt in all parts of the country.

Prof. Egleston was also one of the founders of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and was at one time its President. He was one of the founders of the American Meteorological Society, and of the Societies of Mechanical Engineers and of Electrical Engineers. He was a member of the Society of Civil Engineers and of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain. He was also active in many other scientific societies. In 1878 Prof. Egleston was appointed a United States Commissioner to examine the fortifications of the coast, and in 1873 he was one of the jurors of the International Exposition at Vienna. The degrees of Ph. D. and LL. D. were conferred upon him in 1874 by Princeton and Trinity Colleges respectively. The Government of France made him a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1889, and gave him the rank of "Officier" in 1900. Prof. Egleston published a great number of books and pamphlets on scientific subjects. Two years ago he withdrew from active work in the School of Mines and was made professor emeritus.

Prof. Egleston's efforts in saving Washington Square from obliteration during the Twomey régime were made the subject of much favorable comment. He received much of the credit for the defeat of a bill introduced at Albany to build an armory at the western end of the park, and to otherwise destroy its beauty.

Prof. Egleston was a member of Trinity Corporation. He became President of the Bible and Common Prayer Book Society in 1871, and was Vice President of the Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society from 1870 to 1877. He was also a Trustee of the General Theological Seminary. In memory of his wife, Mrs. Augusta McVickar Egleston, who, as stated, died in 1895, he presented to Trinity Church a jeweled chalice of rare beauty, studded with 180 gems.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles Emanuel.

Charles Emanuel died yesterday at his home, 158 East Sixtieth Street, after an illness of several months. Mr. Emanuel was seventy-four years old. He was born in Rh

REPORT ON STATE CANALS

Superintendent John N. Partridge Reviews the Year.

HOW A SAVING WAS EFFECTED

Recommended that Remaining Contracts Under the Nine-Million-Dollar Law Be Terminated.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Col. John N. Partridge, Superintendent of Public Works, to-night transmitted to the Legislature his first annual report on the canals. In discussing the finances of the department, which he says were in a depleted condition when he took charge of the canals on Jan. 18 last, Col. Partridge has this to say:

"On Feb. 1 it appeared that the balance of the ordinary repair fund available for the last eight months of the fiscal year was $127,000 less than for the corresponding period of the year before, and that there was a large number of outstanding bills overdue, aggregating upward of $25,000. With this limited cash balance, an unusually large sum was called for by the General Inspector for the repairs absolutely necessary to make possible an early opening of navigation, and to insure it against interruption from breaks and other accidents. Instead of asking the Legislature for a deficiency appropriation, I sought to meet the situation by practicing economy in the administration of the business of all the sub-divisions of the department.

"I at once cut the force of employes down to the minimum consistent with efficient service, and later increased the force during navigation season by the employment of only so many as were clearly shown to be needed, and by the appointment of only such as were physically and by experience best fitted for the work to which they were to be assigned. The results obtained were the earliest opening of navigation, a small number of interruptions to navigation, a balance of $2,061.76 on hand at the end of the year, and no unpaid bills in the office, with the exception of several in dispute aggregating $776.64."

Col. Partridge touches upon the subject of the contracts hanging over under the nine-million-dollar act, and which the Canal Board under authority of the Legislature of 1899 have been giving much time to, briefly. There were, he says, forty outstanding contracts entered into under the nine-million-dollar act, work under which had been commenced, but not completed. The engineers of the investigating commission had estimated that it would require $4,000,000 to complete the unfinished work on these contracts.

Col. Partridge continues:

"The Legislature at its last session passed an act, Chapter 544, Laws of 1899, which permitted any of the parties holding these contracts (those under the nine-million-dollar law) to apply within sixty days to the Canal Board for the termination of their contracts and payment of such amounts as the Canal Board should find and determine were properly due. Twenty-nine contracts were submitted to the Canal Board. The contracts, specifications, agreements for extra work, and the engineers' estimates were carefully considered by the board. The evidence given before the investigating commission was studied attentively."

Col. Partridge states that twenty-eight contracts were terminated as a result of these studies, and that the amounts "found properly due" aggregated $577,215.26, or $25,999 less than appeared upon the last estimates. The total amount of the contracts upon which action was taken was $2,400,000. There still remain "outstanding" contracts which were not brought under the provisions of the above act, for the completion of which it has been estimated $1,600,000 will be needed.

Col. Partridge expresses it as his belief that it would be for the best interest of the State and of the contractors that these contracts be terminated without unnecessary delay, either by extending the provision of Chapter 544, Laws of 1899, so as to cover them, or by appropriating a sufficient amount for their completion and ordering the work to be finished.

Col. Partridge discusses the eight-hour law passed by the last Legislature somewhat at length, and criticises it in so far as it has been made to apply to locktenders and bridgetenders in the Department of Public Works. He asks that so far as this latter class of employes is concerned, the law be amended.

Under the head of "Recommendations," Col. Partridge has this to say:

"Unless some legislative action is taken at this session looking toward the enlarging and improving of the canals in the near future, the annual appropriation for extraordinary repairs should be increased from $250,000 to $700,000 in order to properly strengthen banks, bridges, walls, &c. Should provision be made for general improvement the usual appropriation of $250,000 for ordinary repairs will probably be sufficient to keep the canals in as good condition as at present until such new work can be progressed. Thus the necessity for a larger appropriation may be avoided."

EDUCATION IN THIS STATE.

The Board of Regents Reports on Number of Institutions and Average Cost Per Student.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—The annual report of the State Board of Regents shows that there were 31,499 students in 1899 in New York colleges, professional, technical, and other special schools, as compared with 69,776 in New York high schools and academies. The report says that "there has been during the past year a decided advance in the standards of business education in New York State, and largely on account of the movement in this State there has been also a distinct increase in the interest taken in business education in other States.

"The better class of business schools in New York and in many other States are urging the necessity of longer and more thorough courses than they have heretofore advocated."

Beginning with 1901, business examinations will be held in January and June each year.

The report of the High School Department shows the number of high schools to be 541 and the number of academies 134, an increase of 3 academies and 27 high schools during the past year.

The average salary of high school teachers has increased from $615.11 to $697.01 in 1899, while at the same time the average salary in academies has decreased from $606.61 to $595.27.

In 1898 500 high schools expended $2,239,226.45, or $43.91 for each student instructed; in 1899 the amount expended by the 541 high schools was $3,708,195.53, or an average of $62.19 for each student. The average expenditure per student in the academies was $149.73 in 1899, an increase of $18.14 over that of 1898. The total expenditure for secondary education in the State in 1899 was $5,226,824.63, of which $3,212,155.36, or 59.13 per cent., was from local sources and $391,843.65, or only 10.87 per cent., was contributed by the State.

During the past year the university granted to the secondary schools $233,587.41, of which $56,700 was for the $100 quota under the Horton law, $59,299.83 for attendance, $32,222.53 for books and apparatus, and $95,365 for credentials.

NEW SCHOOL BILL INTRODUCED

Mr. Gale Wants All Salaries in Queens Paid and the Acts of the School Board Legalized.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Mr. Gale of Queens County entered the School bill arena to-night with a bill to provide for the payment of the salaries of the Principals, teachers, and other employes of the public schools in the Borough of Queens, City of New York, and to legalize the action of the School Board thereof and the appointment of the teachers. The bill says:

"The acts and by-laws of the School Board of the Borough of Queens fixing the amounts of the salaries of the borough and associate Superintendents, Principals, teachers, and other members of the supervising and teaching staff, janitors, truant officers, and other employes of the School Board for the year 1899, are hereby legalized, ratified, confirmed, and made valid, adequate, and effectual to establish the amount of the same as a good, valid, and subsisting claim against the City of New York, in favor of each of such borough and associate Superintendents, Principals, teachers, and other members of the Supervising and teaching staff, janitors, truant officers, and other persons so employed by the said School Board of the Borough of Queens during the whole or part of the year 1899, and the unpaid salaries and balances of such salaries of said borough and associate Superintendents, Principals, teachers, and other members of the supervising and teaching staff, janitors, truant officers, and other employes of the School Board are hereby ratified, legalized, confirmed, and established as valid and subsisting claims against the City of New York in favor of such borough and associate Superintendents, Principals, teachers, and other members of the supervising and teaching staff, janitors, truant officers, and other employes of the School Board, respectively.

"The nominations and assignments to service of all teachers made by the Borough Board of Superintendents in the year 1899 are hereby legalized and confirmed and made valid, and such salaries as the grade of work, experience, qualifications, and assignment to service of the said teachers would entitle them to respectively, under any provision of law or schedule existing at the time of said nomination and assignment to service are hereby established, legalized, confirmed, and made valid and subsisting claims against the City of New York in favor of such teachers.

"The Controller of the City of New York, for the purpose of providing funds to carry out the provisions of this act, is hereby directed and required to transfer and apply from and out of the fund from and out of which judgments against said city are paid an amount sufficient to pay all of the unpaid salaries and balances of salaries aforesaid."

THE TAX COMMITTEE'S BILL.

Joint Report Is Submitted and Measure to Tax Trust Company and Bank Stock Introduced.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—The report of the joint Committee on Taxation, which was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES Jan. 12, was submitted in both houses to-night. In the Senate, Senator Stranahan, after commenting on the report, introduced a bill carrying out the recommendations of the committee and providing for a tax of 1 per cent. on the value of all shares of stock in trust companies and banks and a tax of 5 mills on mortgages.

In presenting the report to the Assembly, the leader of the majority said the committee approached the consideration of this subject with the feeling that it was one which was bound to be considered by us as citizens and lawmakers of the Empire State rather than as partisans looking for political advantage, and this report and this bill are presented to this Legislature as the joint result of the best thought and best effort which could be given by the individual men composing the joint committee.

"It is not a Republican measure; it is not a Democratic measure; it is a measure presented by seven men who make up the committee as one which they believe will impose no undue burden upon personal property, which will relieve the present undue burden upon real estate, which will be a distinct advantage to the borrower and not of serious disadvantage to the lender.

"Bonds will be taxed in exactly the same way as the security which is termed a mortgage is to be taxed and those who criticise this scheme have utterly lost sight of the fact that the stock of all domestic corporations and that portion of the capital stock of foreign corporations which is employed in this State are to-day taxed are taxed for State purposes only, and are exempt from local taxation just as bonds and mortgages will be if the bill which accompanies this report is enacted into a law."

The report was referred to the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment.

WANTS NEW CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

Assemblyman J. E. Smith Desires Non-Competitive Examinations.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Assemblyman James E. Smith of New York to-night introduced a bill for the absolute repeal of the White civil service law of last year, known as "Chapter 370 of the Laws of 1899, an act in relation to the civil service of the State of New York, and the cities and civil divisions thereof."

Mr. Smith says that he intends later to introduce a substitute bill for the White law, whose basic principle shall be a non-competitive examination. Mr. Smith says frankly that he does not believe in the White law, as it is administered. He says its effect is to build up an aristocracy of office holders. He is a firm believer in the principle "to the victors belong the spoils." He says that the purpose of his bill will be to give the offices to the party which wins at the polls.

The White law was passed last year as a substitute to what was familiarly known as the "Black starchless law," and is founded upon the principle of competitive examinations. It embodied the recommendations of Gov. Roosevelt in his first annual message, and its passage was indorsed and urged by the Governor.

LIFE INSURANCE PROFITS.

Bill Requires that Policy Holders Receive Dividends Annually.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Assemblyman Demarest of Rockland to-night introduced an insurance bill, which provides that any life insurance corporation in the State, and those of other States, and also foreign life insurance companies doing business in this State, which hereafter issues a policy on the life of any person, who at the time was a resident of this State, must declare and pay annually to such policy holder, in cash, the dividend or profit accruing to said policy-holder from said policy, and that the payment of the first dividend must be made within a period of two years from the date of the issuance of said policy, and that the payments of these dividends shall be made annually.

BILLS PASSED IN THE SENATE.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Senator Thornton's bill conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to dispose of the alleged claim of Sarah M. Holcom against the State for damages alleged to have been sustained by her was passed without opposition.

A special emergency bill urging a special ejection in the Thirty-first Assembly District of New York on Jan. 23 was also passed.

AGAINST THE GERRY SOCIETY.

Mr. Harburger Asks that a Committee Investigate Its Affairs.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—In the Assembly to-night Mr. Harburger of New York introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, commonly known as the Gerry Society, receives successively each year $30,000 from the City of New York, provided for by the charter of Greater New York, and this amount is given on the assumption that the society is a charitable one; and,

Whereas, The highest court of the State having declared that it is not a charitable association, and since no authentic information can be received as to the financial standing of the institution, be it

Resolved, That a committee of five members of this body shall be appointed who reside within the boundaries of the Greater New York, to investigate the affairs of the society, and to report back to this Legislature before its adjournment, and that this committee shall do its work without compensation.

Mr. Harburger desired to debate his resolution, but on objection it went over for one week, under the rules.

The same order was taken on another resolution of Mr. Harburger's, condemning the State Excise Department and urging the Assembly to wipe the Raines excise law off the statute books.

SENATE BILLS INTRODUCED.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—These bills were introduced in the Senate to-night:

Mr. G. A. DAVIS—Making veterans of the Spanish-American war admissible to the New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, at Bath.

Mr. MITCHELL—Authorizing attorneys and counselors at law to administer oaths and take and certify the acknowledgment and proof of deeds and other instruments for record.

Mr. WILCOX—Providing for the registration of labels, trademarks, and similar devices of corporations with the Secretary of State, which registration shall serve as a copyright in the protection of the device.

Mr. COGGESHALL—Appropriating $4,415 for plumbing fixtures for the Rome Custodian Asylum.

Mr. DOUGLAS—Authorizing the Warden of Sing Sing Prison to sell clothes purchased by him from James Roy & Co., and to pay the proceeds of such sale on account of the purchase price.

Mr. MITCHELL—Amending the Greater New York Charter to provide that one member of the board of Aldermen shall be elected from that part of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District of New York situated north of the Harlem River in that Borough of the Bronx and one member in the territory of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District south of the Harlem River in the Borough of Manhattan.

Mr. PLUNKITT—Providing that where a certificate that capital stock has been paid in and thereafter a deficit shall be found to exist, the deficit may be made good within six months after the passage of the bill if the deficit be made good by a pro rata assessment upon the unpaid subscriptions to the capital stock.

Mr. MALBY—Increasing the salary of the Secretary of the Paris Exposition Commission from $2,500 to $5,000 per year.

Mr. PARSONS—Providing that upon the acquisition by the Federal Government of the Palisades National Park, valued at $250,000, the sum of $250,000 is appropriated for the purpose of the act.

Mr. COGGESHALL—Repealing from the rate of interest law the provision that the charging of a greater than the legal rate of 6 per cent. shall be held and adjudged a forfeiture of the entire interest which the bill or other evidence of debt carries with it, or which has been agreed to be paid thereon.

Senator Armstrong introduced a resolution to the effect that no bill shall be considered in the Senate or Assembly unless all new matter in it is underscored and all matter eliminated put in brackets. Referred.

Mr. WAGNER—Amendment to the excise law. Under the existing law a police officer is permitted to arrest a barkeeper without a warrant, but under the amendment proposed by Senator Wagner arrests can only be made upon a warrant.

NEW ASSEMBLY BILLS.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Among the bills introduced yesterday were the following:

By Mr. APGAR—To prohibit the taking of fish with nets, except between March 14 and June 15.

By Mr. APGAR—To amend the liquor tax law so as to permit the certificates being issued to corporations operating parlor or sleeping cars.

Mr. KNAPP—Providing for the establishment of a Board of Water Commissioners for the City of Elmira, and defining its powers.

Mr. AHEARN—Changing the name of the Justices' Court of the City of Troy to the "City Court of Troy," increasing the jurisdiction thereof, and establishing the office of constable in that city.

COURT POSITIONS GRADED.

The Governor Approves Civil Service Commission Resolutions.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day approved a resolution adopted by the State Civil Service Commission transferring from the competitive to the exempt class all positions under the Court of Appeals.

The Governor also approved of a number of other resolutions adopted by the commission. One resolution grades the positions in the Supreme Court in Kings County as follows:

Grade A, court officers and court attendants, salaries from $1,200 to $1,800 per annum inclusive; Grade B, clerks and assistant clerks, salaries from $2,500 to $4,000 per annum; Grade C, court interpreters, salaries from $1,500 to $2,500 per annum; Grade D, court stenographers, salaries $3,000 per annum. Promotions from Grade A to Grade B will be allowed upon competitive examination.

The General Clerk and the chief attendant in the Supreme Court in Kings County are put in the exempt from examination class.

ANOTHER LINE TO BROOKLYN?

New York and Brooklyn Union Transportation Company Incorporated.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—The New York and Brooklyn Union Transportation Company was incorporated to-day. It proposes to construct and operate a railway of ordinary gauge by either compressed air or electricity between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn in the City of New York.

The length of the road will be four miles; but the certificate of incorporation does not state by what means the road is to cross the East River. The capital stock is $40,000, divided into 400 shares of the par value of $100 each. The Directors are George E. Wilson, Adrian H. Muller, H. N. Glover, L. F. W. Wallace, and William A. Armstrong of New York City; Frank N. Glover and Charles L. Downes of Mount Vernon; John Laburt of Jamaica, and Alta L. Foulk of Brooklyn.

Adrian H. Muller, when seen yesterday, declined to say anything about the plans of the New York and Brooklyn Union Transportation Company. It was reported that it intends to build a four-mile broad gauge road between Manhattan and Brooklyn over the Brooklyn Bridge. Mr. Muller refused to confirm or deny this report.

SENATOR COFFEY'S TRIAL.

Democratic Leaders in Brooklyn to be Asked to Testify.

Senator Michael J. Coffey's counsel announced yesterday that they intended to call all the Brooklyn Democratic leaders, including Hugh McLaughlin, to testify before the special committee of the County Executive Committee which is hearing the charges of political heresy against the Senator.

Isaac M. Kapper of Mr. Coffey's counsel made an effort late yesterday afternoon to obtain subpoenas for some of the leaders, but was unable to see John Maguire, the Chairman of the committee. Application for the subpoenas will probably be made to-day. The committee will resume the hearing Friday evening.

Several of the district leaders said yesterday that they were ready to appear before the committee if called upon. As to Mr. McLaughlin, however, it is not believed that he will pay no attention to an invitation to testify, as he has made arrangements to go to Florida.

CHILDREN DROWNED IN A POOL.

Ice that Had Formed Gave Way Beneath Their Weight.

Two children of Paul Haff were drowned yesterday afternoon in a pool of rainwater near their father's home at Maple Hill, Queens. They were Annie, nine years old, and Joseph, aged six years.

The heavy rain last week formed the pool of water in a hollow. It was about 15 feet deep at one point, and the surface became covered with ice. The children were skating on the ice when it gave way under them. A child who saw them go down ran to their home and gave the alarm. Mr. Haff hastened to the pool but the children had disappeared. The bodies were recovered by the police.

LIFE CRUSHED OUT BY WAGON.

Mother Refused to Let Dying Child Be Taken to a Hospital.

Hyman Roman, two-and-a-half years old, was run over by a wagon at Stanton and Suffolk Streets at noon yesterday. He died from his injuries a few minutes later. The child was with its mother at the time of the accident. They were on their way to their home at 168 Suffolk Street. When an ambulance from Gouverneur Hospital arrived, Mrs. Roman clung to the child and refused to allow it to be taken to the hospital. One of the front wheels of the wagon had passed over the child's neck and shoulders.

Jacob Ockelman, the driver of the wagon, was arrested later in the day, and taken before Coroner Zucca, who admitted him to bail in the sum of $1,000, pending the inquest.

HOLDS SOAP A NECESSITY.

Magistrate Releases Man Arrested for Selling It Sunday.

Samuel Seebol, a grocer, of 109 Forsyth Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Flammer, in the Essex Market Court, yesterday, to answer a charge of violating the Sunday law.

"He sold soap," said the complaining policeman.

"Soap!" exclaimed the Court. "Soap. Why, the man ought to be commended for it. In my opinion, it would not harm the people on this side of the city if they used more soap and used it more freely. Soap in this case, in my opinion, was sold as a necessity, and on that ground the prisoner is discharged."

Memorial Meeting for Dr. McGlynn.

A meeting of the friends, clerical and lay, of the late Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn will be held this evening at 229 East Twenty-fourth Street, at which arrangements will be perfected for the holding of a memorial meeting in the near future. The Rev. Dr. Richard L. Burtsell has accepted the position of treasurer of the committee organized to raise a fund to pay off the obligations left by the dead priest.

Cut His Throat in a Bathtub.

Joseph Luthin, fifty-four years old, of 512 Washington Street, Hoboken, yesterday committed suicide by cutting his throat in a bathtub which he had filled with water. His sight had been failing for some time and he feared that he would soon become blind. He kept a stationery shop for many years, and established the first circulating library in Hoboken.

Donation for Missionary Work.

The receipt of $20 from "E. D." for the missionary work of the American Sunday School Union has been acknowledged by Edward P. Bancroft, District Secretary of the union, to THE NEW YORK TIMES, as requested by the donor.

REPUBLICAN CLUB ELECTION.

John Sabine Smith Chosen a Member of the Executive Committee, but He Declines to Serve.

The friends of John Sabine Smith outwitted his opponents at the annual election last night of the Republican Club. On the ticket submitted by the nominating committee and posted by the club the name of John Sabine Smith was included in the five candidates for members of the Executive Committee.

Subsequently, in accordance with a constitutional right, twenty-seven members signed a notice naming J. F. Hithcock against Mr. Smith. This act was charged to the influence of Wilbur F. Wakeman, Appraiser of the Port of New York, but he denies responsibility. The action, however, caused some friction and a good deal of comment that threatened serious dissension. In the interest of harmony both Mr. Smith and Mr. Hitchcock withdrew from the race. No one was named for the vacancy.

In the absence of President Chauncey M. Depew, Vice President Robert N. Kenyon presided. More than 100 votes were cast, and when the ballots were counted the name of John Sabine Smith was on one of them. His friends, led by John Proctor Clarke, insisted that Mr. Smith had been legally elected.

The opposition under the leadership of Mr. Wakeman contended that Mr. Smith having withdrawn and his withdrawal having been posted, he could not be chosen. Col. Charles A. Dennison stated that no matter what the legal rule might be in the case, Mr. Smith, if declared elected, could decline to serve.

Acting President Kenyon decided that any member of the club was entitled to vote for any candidate he wanted, and that the vote must be counted. He therefore declared Mr. Smith regularly elected, but asked that an appeal be taken from his decision.

James P. Foster appealed, and a vote being taken, the chair was sustained, 52 to 24, Mr. Smith's friends heartily applauding. Mr. Smith then arose and declined to serve as a member of the Executive Committee.

The following was the ticket chosen:

President—Chauncey M. Depew; Vice Presidents—First, Louis Stern; Second, Charles H. Treat; Third, P. C. Costello; Recording Secretary, Pratt A. Brown; Corresponding Secretary—Alfred R. Conkling; Treasurer—J. Edgar Leaycraft.

Executive Committee—To serve until January, 1905; William M. K. Olcott, Robert N. Kenyon, William Leary, James L. Wandling, John Sabine Smith; to serve until January, 1904, Robert C. Morris; to serve until January, 1902, Edward C. Jones; to serve until January, 1901, William Einstein.

Committee on Membership—To serve until January, 1903, J. P. Marshall, Henry C. Piercy, Donald McLean.

Committee on Library and Publication—Herbert H. Gibbs, Alfred L. M. Bullowa, Henry Melville, Edward W. Harris, James T. Nicoll, Henry A. Uterhart, Judah L. Tainter, Edward F. Brush, I. Albert Englehart.

Committee on Finance—Lyman G. Bloomingdale, Thomas H. Hubbard, Seth M. Milliken, Louis Marshall, Albert R. Shattuck.

WEARY OF NEW YORK QUARRELS

Henry C. Payne Says Party Bickerings Here May Send the Vice Presidential Nomination West.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, a member of the subcommittee of the National Republican Committee having in charge the arrangements for the holding of the National Convention in this city in June, left to-day for Washington. Before leaving he spoke of the question of the Vice Presidency:

"It has been conceded that President McKinley will be renominated at this convention by a unanimous vote, but when it comes to the second place on the ticket all the indications at this time point out that there will likely be a large field of candidates. To name the candidate now is an impossibility. The name of Cornelius Bliss of New York would be acceptable to the people of many of the States, both East and West, but Mr. Bliss has said that under no consideration must his name be used for the nomination. I have heard the name of Attorney General Griggs spoken of for the place, but it is not at all likely that he would accept it.

"For some time past the West has been perfectly willing to alow the Vice Presidential nomination to go to New York, but the multiplicity of candidates in that State of late made the statesmen of the Middle West look at the situation in a different light. If New York wants the nomination she must stop quarreling or the Mississippi Valley will present a candidate with a strong backing. It has been a long time since the West has had a Vice President, and unless there is some decided stand taken by the Eastern statesmen, the West will do just what she was ready to do in the last Presidential campaign. It was only the great popularity and friendship entertained for the late Garret A. Hobart which prevented the West from pushing her own candidate."

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Justice Lippincott's Nomination Confirmed—New Bills.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 15.—The two houses of the Legislature were each in session about an hour to-night. The Senate confirmed the nomination of Job Lippincott for Supreme Court Justice, and the Governor sent in the name of J. Frank Fort for reappointment as Common Pleas Judge of Essex County.

Among the bills introduced in the House to-night were these:

By Mr. Abbett, taxing franchise values as property; also, providing that all taxes paid by railroads shall be for local uses.

By Mr. Mallon, an anti-trust bill.

By Mr. Cooper, a 5 per cent. interest bill.

THE GOEBEL HEARING IS BEGUN.

Time of First Session Taken Up by a Wrangle Among Attorneys.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 15.—The contest boards in the Governor and Lieutenant Governorship cases met to-day. Every member of both boards answered to roll call. The attorneys occupying the seats on the Taylor-Marshall side were ex-Gov. Bradley, W. H. Yost, T. L. Delman, and Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge; those on the Goebel side, Louis McQuown, Zack Phelps, Aaron Kahn, and James Andrew Scott.

Taylor's attorneys filed a protest against the board sitting in the case. The protest is based on the ground that the charges filed by Taylor several days ago alleging that several members are disqualified from serving, were overruled without investigation; that the charges, if investigated would relieve these members from serving, and that the committee would then be without a quorum. Exceptions were also filed as to many important parts of Goebel's and Breckham's notices of contest.

This was followed by a long wrangle among the attorneys, at the close of which the examination of witnesses began.

Alleged Bribers Are Indicted.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 15.—The Franklin County Grand Jury to-day returned indictments against John H. Whallen and Charles H. Ryan, charging them with unlawfully conspiring to bribe a member of the General Assembly, to-wit, Senator S. B. Harrell. Bench warrants were at once issued for Whallen and Ryan, bond being placed at $1,000 in each case. The cases were set for trial on Thursday, the 25th inst.

To Investigate Gov. Taylor's Charges.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 15.—Dense crowds packed the lobbies and galleries in the legislative branches. In the Senate, Senator Howard (Rep.) introduced a resolution that a committee be appointed to investigate the charge of Gov. Taylor as to Senators Frazier, Crenshaw, and Allen, the Senate members of the contest committee. The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to report to-morrow at noon.

Girl Charged with Poisoning Lover.

TIFFIN, Ohio, Jan. 15.—Miss Orpha Sheets of Green Springs, was arrested to-day charged with the murder of her lover, Claude Tuttle. He died under peculiar circumstances several weeks ago, and exhibited symptoms of strychnine poisoning. Miss Sheets is said to have purchased strychnine on the day of his death, and to have been the custodian of $200 of his money. The Coroner's verdict charges her with his death.

FILIPINOS MEET DEFEAT.

Two Infantry Companies Kill Fifty Insurgents—Enemy Loses More Men Near Lipa.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The War Department to-day received the following report from Gen. Otis:

"Manila, Jan. 15.

"Bolo men and armed insurgents, robbers from Zambelos Mountains, attacked two companies Twenty-fifth Infantry, O'Neil commanding, at Iba, Jan. 6th, driven and pursued with loss to them of fifty men; no casualties; Schwan's troops east and south Santo Tomas, Batangas; yesterday Cheatham's battalion Thirty-seventh struck enemy east Santo Tomas on San Pablo Road; enemy left five dead on field; cavalry, soon appearing, pursued force eastward; no report of result. Cheatham's casualties, one wounded.

"Anderson's Thirty-eighth en route to Lipa yesterday struck insurgents a few miles south Santo Tomas, drove them through Lipa to Rosario; enemy's loss, twenty dead and wounded, sixty Spanish prisoners, $20,000. Schwan has liberated about 200 Spanish prisoners, now en route to Manila. Anderson's casualties yesterday, one man killed, two wounded.

"Wheaton's force actively operating in Western Cavite and Batangas Provinces; all important towns held and constant patrolling; great many Filipinos returning to homes, believed to be insurgent deserters."

MANILA, Jan. 15.—Part of Gen. John C. Bates's troops are operating about Lake Taal. The insurgents continue to retreat south.

Col. Hayes, with the Fourth Cavalry, is supposed to have reached Lipa, where many Spanish prisoners are held.

Col. Anderson, with the Thirty-eighth Infantry, took Talisay, on the north shore of the lake, with but little opposition. Major Cheatham, with a battalion of the Thirty-seventh, on his way to San Pablo dispersed 400 insurgents, whom the cavalry are pursuing toward Alaminos.

A troop of the Third Cavalry lost two men killed and three wounded in an encounter with the insurgents near San Fernando de la Union, Jan. 12.

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Gen. Otis's latest casualty list is as follows:

Killed action near Naic, Jan. 9, Eleventh Cavalry, I, Robert Napier; action Comansi, Jan. 5, Twenty-fifth Infantry, B, Morgan G. Washington, Corporal; prisoners killed near Comansi upon approach American troops, Jan. 5, Ninth Infantry, B, Charles C. Cook, Alonzo Brown; wounded, B, Joseph W. Cook, chest, severe; Twelfth Infantry, Christian Peterson, Commissary Sergeant, thigh, severe; B, Edward E. Norval, groin, severe.

Wounded in action, Barlo de Lumubara, Jan. 7, Twenty-eighth Infantry, M, Enos N. Williams, throat, mortal; L, Fred C. McWood, First Sergeant, thigh, severe; Robert Cunningham, back, severe; Alexander Riddell, shoulder, slight; James Goodrich, neck, severe; Harry D. Landault, knee, slight; Barco Putol, Jan. 7, Twenty-eighth Infantry, A, Martin Wentnik, hand, slight; Angus Edder, Corporal, neck, slight; Patrick McDonnell, elbow, slight; B, James Wareham, wrist, slight; Comansi, Jan. 5, Twenty-fifth Infantry, L, James T. Quarles, ankle, severe; K, John W. Harvey, slight.

COFFINS TO GO TO MANILA.

One of Them Contains the Mislaid Body of a Soldier.

SANTIAGO, DE CUBA, Jan. 15.—The next United States transport to leave Santiago will carry 1,000 coffins, which will go to Manila. Unfortunately, one of these contains the body of a soldier. As it was not marked, the coffin was mislaid, and it is now impossible to discover which one it is, as each box contains three caskets.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Telegrams were received by Quartermaster General Ludington to-day announcing that the transports Olympia and Pennsylvania have arrived at San Francisco from Manila and that the transports Sheridan and Port Albert will leave Seattle on the 17th and 19th instants respectively for Manila. The Sheridan will take forage and will proceed direct to Manila, stopping at Nagasaki only in case of necessity.

The Port Albert will take horses and mules and will touch at Hilo, Hawaii, en route. The usual stop at Honolulu will be omitted because of the existence there of the plague.

The Buffalo to Sail for Manila.

The naval transport Buffalo, formerly an auxiliary cruiser, has been ordered to sail from the Brooklyn Navy Yard for Manila on Feb. 11. She will carry to the Philippines the families of officers on duty there, and will probably also take a company of marines to Manila. The Buffalo, which was at one time the Brazilian cruiser Nictheroy, has been remodeled at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and fitted up for transport service. The ship has been fitted with steel partitions and all modern conveniences. Special quarters have been provided for the wives of army and navy officers, who desire to go to Manila on the vessel.

SHAFTER'S FOOD COMING HOME.

Old Army Stores Left Over from the Surrender of Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Jan. 15.—The transport McClelland, which leaves to-day, will carry back forty tons of commissary supplies, principally canned goods.

These stores have been here since the surrender of the town.

Would Preserve Cuba's Trees.

HAVANA, Jan. 15.—Gen. Rius Rivera, Secretary of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, has addressed a communication to Gen. Wood advising that steps be taken immediately to protect Cuban forests belonging to the public domain. He urges that he be empowered to appoint six inspectors, at a salary of $2,000 each, with instructions to locate public property and to consult with the officers of the rural guard in the various provinces as to the best methods of preserving the trees, which are now being used at the pleasure of the first person who desires to cut them.

Ex-Mayor of Santiago Dead.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Jan. 15.—Rafael Salsado, who was Mayor of Santiago at the time of the capitulation, died last night from heart failure. He was a prominent Cuban patriot, and there was a great popular demonstration at his funeral to-day.

THE PRIZE MONEY QUESTION.

Attorney General Asks that Cases Be Referred to a Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Attorney General Griggs has filed an answer in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in the proceedings for prize money for captures at Manila Bay by the fleet under Admiral Dewey. The Attorney General asks that the cause be referred to a Commissioner, and that Admiral Dewey, his officers and crew, and also the United States, may have leave to take testimony.

The Attorney General concedes that a state of war existed, but denies that the squadron under Dewey's command captured the Spanish cruisers Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon, and Don Juan de Austria. These vessels, he says, were sunk during the engagement. He asks for fuller information in regard to other points, and says that, although some captures of property were made, its condemnation as prize to Dewey and his men is not authorized.

The Attorney General has also filed a similar answer in the case of Admiral Sampson with regard to the destruction of Cervera's fleet.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S OWNERS WIN.

Supreme Court Reverses Decision as to Captured Vessel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The United States Supreme Court to-day decided another of the naval prize money cases growing out of the capture of vessels during the blockade of Havana in the war with Spain.

The case was appealed from the decision of the Circuit Court of South Carolina, the vessel involved being the Newfoundland. The decision of the lower court was reversed, the Supreme Court holding that the actions of the Newfoundland were suspicious enough to justify its seizure, but not to warrant forfeiture.

The restoration of the vessel to its owners was therefore ordered, but without damage or costs. The Newfoundland is owned in Halifax.

A Survivor of the Monitor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Lieut. Howard, who has just died in Washington, and who was pilot of the Monitor during her brief but famous career, was not the sole survivor of the company of that vessel of war. There is still in the active service of the Revenue Marine a former officer of higher rank than Lieut. Howard, Capt. Louis N. Stodder of the Revenue Cutter Service, who was master's mate of the Monitor when she sank, off Hatteras, on the night of Dec 31, 1862. He is now in command of the anchorage service in New York Harbor.

Riot by Soldiers in Phoebus, Va.

Special to The New York Times.

PHOEBUS, Va., Jan. 15.—There was a small riot here to-night by soldiers from Fort Monroe. It grew out of an effort on the part of the soldiers to clean out the Dewey House, one of the unsavory resorts of Phoebus. One of the soldiers was shot and killed by a negro. The soldiers then ran through the streets, firing their pistols promiscuously and yelling like Indians. A second contingent from the fort was hurried to the scene, and the rioters were dispersed without further fatalities.

Will Bring the Albany Home.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Capt. Craig has been ordered to go to England to bring the cruiser Albany to the United States. It will cost about $5,000 to send a crew and officers to Newcastle-on-Tyne, where the Albany is now lying.

MR. RYAN LOSES HIS SUIT.

Judge Waddill, at Norfolk, Refuses to Grant an Injunction Against the Seaboard Consolidation.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 15.—United States District Judge Waddill this afternoon refused the injunction prayed for by Thomas F. Ryan of New York against the consolidation of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad with the other roads of the Seaboard Air Line system, the Florida Central and Peninsular and the Georgia and Alabama Railways. Upon the request of counsel for the complainant Thursday next was set as the day for the issuance of the formal order.

After reviewing the contentions of either side, Judge Waddill says:

Upon the whole case, my conclusion is that the circumstances do not justify granting the injunction asked, that the probability of irreparable damage to the complainant from a failure to award the injunction is at least no greater than the injury likely to result to the defendants if awarded, if indeed so great. To the present time the complainant does not appear to have been seriously damaged, and I doubt not that his rights can and will be fully protected.

The rights of the other persons interested in the litigation should not be overlooked, and especially is this true in a case in which a minority stockholder is insisting upon a course to secure his rights, believed to be practically all of his co-stockholders to be inimical to and utterly destructive of theirs. The complainant's stock, according to the present market value, is worth $200 per share, (the par value being $100,) that is, $491,200; whereas that of the other stockholders who oppose what complainant wishes, is worth $2,285,000. This refers, of course, only to holdings in the Seaboard and Roanoke Company. When the interests of those that may be seriously affected by the injunction in the other roads of the Seaboard Air Line system, of the Georgia and Alabama Railway Company, and the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad Company, proposed to be consolidated with, are taken into account the amount reaches to many millions of dollars.

The other stockholders in the Seaboard and Roanoke Company who believe that $200 is an excellent price, have the right to expect the Court to cautiously exercise the discretion asked in an effort to protect a stockholder owning less than one-fifth in amount of the company's stock, when by so doing others might be seriously affected.

The preliminary injunction prayed for will be refused.

Soldier Murderer a Suicide.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Jan. 15.—Louis August, the Fort Monroe soldier who was convicted in Hampton on Saturday of the murder of Annie Benedict and sentenced to eighteen years' imprisonment, hanged himself with a towel in his cell last night. He was found this morning after he had been dead several hours. August said on Saturday that he would commit suicide rather than go to the penitentiary, but little attention was paid to this threat.

A Year's Gifts to Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 15.—The statement of the Treasurer of Harvard University, which will soon be issued, shows that gifts which were made to the university

BURGLAR UNDER HOTEL BED

P. M. Shannon, a Waldorf-Astoria Guest, Finds One in His Room.

The Uninvited Visitor Hands a Letter to His Host, Signed "A Discouraged Youth."

An original burglar was found by P. M. Shannon, a wealthy oil producer, of Pittsburg, Penn., in his room at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. When Mr. Shannon returned from the theatre and asked the clerk for the key to his room, No. 332, it was found missing from his box.

"You must have taken it with you, Mr. Shannon," suggested the clerk.

Mr. Shannon felt in his pockets, but could not find the key.

"Perhaps I did," he replied "But I have lost it."

A duplicate key was produced, and Mr. Shannon let himself into his room. After reading a newspaper for a while he prepared to retire, but before turning in for the night felt a hitherto inexperienced impulse to look under his bed. To his surprise there was a man concealed in the shadow near the wall. Mr. Shannon jumped back toward the electric call and was about to press it when the man under the bed stuck out his head. His face was blanched, and in a hoarse voice he whispered:

"Don't for God's sake, don't ring the bell." He started to move from under the bed.

"Don't move or I'll kill you," commanded Mr. Shannon, and the man slunk back. He threw a wallet out from his hiding place and asked Mr. Shannon to open it.

"There is a letter which will explain all," he gasped.

"Oh, ho," replied Mr. Shannon. "You don't get the drop on me like that." He had by this time rung the call bell, and to the boy who had instantly responded he shouted to call the house detectives. In the meantime the man under the bed was shaking with sobs.

"Read the letter," he pleaded.

Mr. Shannon's curiosity got the better of him, and seating himself in a chair on the further side of the room, from the bed, and placing a heavy walking stick across his knees, he began to read. He was thus engaged when House Detectives West and Leahan arrived. The letter was written in a bold, clear hand. It read:

"New York, Jan. 10, 1900.

"To whom it may concern:

"Had I not believed in my arrest I would not have written this. This, my first crime, has been deliberately planned. I did not come to New York with this intention, where I pawned a little jewelry, as the pledge coupons will show. My object in coming here was to qualify myself for a profession, but for the education necessary I lacked funds, and was therefore compelled to abandon my desire and seek employment.

"Notwithstanding the many want ads. which appear daily in the newspapers, I was unable to procure the same. My recent funds have been consumed for food. I was obliged to pledge everything that had value. I am sane and do not plead for mercy, though I suppose the penitentiary awaits me.

(Signed) "A DISCOURAGED YOUTH."

The man was dragged from under the bed by the two detectives. While Mr. Shannon was dressing he had a talk with the man, who said he is H. A. Lordon, a salesman of Summit Home, Texas. Mr. Shannon asked him about people he knew in Summit Home and that neighborhood, and discovered the prisoner knew many of his old friends intimately.

Lordon said he came of a good family. His wallet contained a dozen pawn tickets, one of which was for a diamond ring upon which he had secured $50. The others were for jewelry and for lesser sums.

The man said he had grown desperate and had planned to rob Mr. Shannon. He had loitered in the hotel corridor, and had not been molested, as he was well dressed and had the appearance of one who might have business there.

When Mr. Shannon had handed in his key before leaving the hotel Lordon learned its number. He waited until certain that Mr. Shannon had left the hotel and then boldly, representing himself at the desk, he politely asked the clerk to give him the key of his room. "It's No. 332," he said calmly.

The clerk suspecting nothing wrong handed over the key. Lordon went up to the room, and secreted himself under the bed intending to wait until the guest in the room slept and then rob him of whatever he could find.

Lordon's story was so plausible and he made such a favorable impression on Mr. Shannon that when the latter, with Detective Lehman, reached the West Thirtieth Street Station House, he did not want to make any charge. He consented, however, to do so, saying he will appear in the Jefferson Market Court this morning and decide whether or not he will press the case.

When he got back to the hotel, Mr. Shannon telegraphed to Texas, and when he appears in court he will probably have either verified or disproved Lordon's tale. If he finds the young man's story true, it is believed he will not prosecute the case.

Although Lordon declared that he was a gentleman, in his pocket the detective found a card bearing the following inscription:

"A. Lordon, Feats of Imaginary Strength, Season of 1899-1900."

This card, he explained, was his. He had given some exhibitions of "imaginary strength," which consisted of illusory tests, the breaking of chains and similar tricks that any one could perform.

DINNER FOR W. J. BRYAN.

To be Given at the Democratic Club by Commissioner Keller.

Comissioner John W. Keller of the Department of Charities, who is the President of the Democratic Club, yesterday sent a letter to William Jennings Bryan inviting him to be present at a dinner which Mr. Keller desires to give in his honor at the Democratic Clubhouse at any time during his Western visit that may suit his convenience. Mr. Keller said last night that the invitation was a personal one and that it was not to be construed in any way as representing the wishes of the club or of the Tammany Hall organization.

At the dinner, besides Mr. Bryan, there will be a number of Mr. Keller's friends, most of them Democrats of prominence. Until Mr. Bryan's reply is received Mr. Keller will be unable to say when the affair will take place or whom he will invite. On the evening the dinner is held, Mr. Keller says as many members of the club as wish to meet Mr. Bryan will be presented to him. He expects to entertain about fifty men.

Mr. Bryan, it is expected, will reach the city next Monday afternoon. He will be the guest of Dr. John H. Girdner, who also intends to give a small dinner in his honor. Mr. Bryan will remain in the city or its vicinity for about a week.

BIKER FOUND UNCONSCIOUS.

Chiles H. Simms in Roosevelt Suffering from Opium Poisoning.

Chiles H. Simms of the firm of M. Farris & Co., Custom House brokers at 13 William street, is in Roosevelt Hospital suffering from opium poisoning. He is being closely watched by the physicians, and it is probable that he will recover.

Mr. Simms came to the hospital under peculiar circumstances. Patrolman Brady of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station found him yesterday afternoon sitting on the steps in front of the Empire Hotel, at Sixty-third Street and Broadway. Some cabmen told Brady that the man had come up Broadway seemingly intoxicated and would have fallen if they had not placed him there. Brady tried in vain to rouse the man, and then telephoned to Roosevelt for an ambulance. There was no ambulance to be had at that moment, and when he telephoned for the patrol wagon he found that it was busy. He got an express wagon in the neighborhood and took Mr. Simms to the hospital in that.

The patient's identity was established by papers in his possession. He had a two-ounce vial which had contained tincture of opium, but as he was unconscious nothing could be learned as to the circumstances under which he got into the condition in which he was found. He was well dressed, wore diamond stud and buttons, three diamond rings, and had $55 in his pockets.

Mr. Simms lives at the home of his partner, Matthew Farris, at 140 West Seventy-ninth Street. He has an aunt, Mrs. Mary Burns, who lives at 537 Lexington Avenue. The police went to work on the case when the man was brought in because of the fact that he appeared to have been drugged somewhere.

CAPT. PRICE FOR MORE MEN.

New Head of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau Intends to Make Some Radical Changes.

The transfer of Capt. James K. Price from the Tenderloin Precinct to the Brooklyn Detective Bureau has greatly disturbed the usual serenity of things in the police circles of that borough. The local headquarters is rife with rumors, and every man is apparently speculating as to what the advent of the Tenderloin's commander portends. Capt. Price declares the force of detectives is not adequate to the requirements of a big place like Brooklyn, and one of the first moves he will make will be to ask for more men.

Not more than forty men are at present engaged in the work of the bureau. Capt. Price says he will ask to have this force increased to 100. It is also his purpose to secure better quarters for the bureau. He expressed himself in unmeasured terms yesterday with reference to the cramped and poorly equipped quarters at present occupied by the detectives.

"This is a junk shop," he declared to the reporters who called upon him in the detectives' headquarters in the Municipal Building. "Look at that basin over there. Just one for the use of forty men. Then look at this floor. I've just asked the Street Cleaning Department to send a corps of men with a hose and brooms and mops to clean it. This is no fit place for any man to be in."

Capt. Price had a long talk with his men yesterday. He told them he had been sent over to Brooklyn to do police work; that he intended to do his duty, and expected every man under him to do his. He assured them that every man would receive fair treatment at his hands and that each would be judged by his ability alone.

"I have been sent over here to run the Detective Bureau," said Capt. Price later. "I will do the best I can to make it effective. I have not come to pound or hound anybody. I have no favorites and will have none. I intend to introduce common sense methods here. We should have 100 men to do the work of this bureau, and I intend to ask for them. We have less than forty men now with a territory containing over 1,000,000 inhabitants to cover."

Capt. Price intimated that it was his intention to introduce Manhattan methods in running the bureau. It is expected he will make many radical changes in the bureau as soon as he gets settled. He made a change last night as a beginner.

The Captain was much astonished yesterday when he learned that Sergt. Henry Metcalf was the only Sergeant attached to the bureau, and that he had to do nearly all the desk work. Capt. Price asked Metcalf about his hours of duty.

"I come here in the morning at 7 o'clock," said the Sergeant, "and attend to the records. I remain on duty until 6 o'clock. I generally drop in at night to see how things are running, and I usually find something to do then. You see, I am the Sergeant."

"You also appear to be the doorman and a lot of other things," said the Captain.

As a result of this talk with Metcalf, Capt. Price last evening ordered Roundsmen Harrington and Vachris to alternate with Metcalf in doing desk duty, each to be on for eight hours a day.

HOSPITAL PHYSICIANS OUSTED.

Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller yesterday discharged the twelve physicians resident in the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island as the result of an investigation by the Visiting Board of Physicians of an occurrence at the hospital on Saturday. The physicians dismissed from the service are: House Surgeons Clark, Clemmins, King, and Durrin; Junior Surgeons Post, Birdsall, Meyers, and Reynolds, and Senior Surgeons Rogers, Allen, Brumbach, and Bornman.

The physicians had some disagreement with the Superintendent, George T. Stewart, and on one occasion the Superintendent complained of his staff. Superintendent Stewart went into the Morgue at the hospital Saturday and found suspended from the ceiling the body of a man who had recently died. Pinned on the body was a placard bearing an uncomplimentary reference to the Superintendent.

WANTS AUTOMOBILE AMBULANCE

Annual Report of the New York Post Graduate Hospital.

In the fifteenth annual report of the Directors of the New York Post-Graduate Hospital the urgent need of the hospital for an ambulance service is set forth with some emphasis.

Owing to the generosity of Mrs. Percy R. Pyne the hospital has a sufficient sum of money for the purchase of an ordinary ambulance, but the Directors have decided that it shall have an automobile ambulance.

The Treasurer's report for the year ended Oct. 1, 1899, shows a deficit of $3,780.26, while the reports from the various wards show that 2,668 patients were treated in the hospital during the past year. Of these 1,354 were discharged as cured, 529 were improved in condition when discharged, 152 were discharged unimproved, 148 were transferred to other hospitals, and 320 died.

TENNIS AT TUXEDO PARK.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Jan. 15.—The first day of the Tuxedo tennis and racquet tourney at the new club was taken up by an exhibition match between T. Suffern Tailer, amateur champion of the Tuxedo Tennis Club, and Alfred Tompkins, professional champion of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club of New York. The result was a draw, two sets all. The professional allowed Tailer a half fifteen handicap.

The first set went to Tailer by a score of 6 to 4, after reaching 5 to 1. Tompkins got well forward in the court and struggled up to 4 to 5; then he lost the next game, but, improving as he went on, he won the next set by 6 to 3. Tailer braced up, and by great volleying took the next by 6 to 3. The last was an even fight, Tailer keeping the lead till he had reached 5 to 4, when Tompkins by lengthy strokes well played took three games, winning the set by 7 to 5. Darkness came on before another set could be played, so the match was decided a draw.

Tompkins played very gracefully, showing skill and adaptability to a strange court. Tailer also played a good game.

On Tuesday Lawrence Stockton, amateur champion of America, plays Peter Latham, professional champion of the world. This will be a fine exhibition match, and very interesting. Latham will concede half thirty to Stockton.

Dr. Harsha's Place Is Filled.

The Rev. Edgar Tilton, who has been the associate pastor of the First Collegiate Reformed Church, at One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Third Avenue, has been appointed to the pastorate of the Second Collegiate Reformed Church, at One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, made vacant some weeks ago by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. William J. Harsha. Mr. Tilton will assume charge of his new parish on Feb. 1, the formal installation being fixed for the first Sunday in February. He is about thirty-five years of age and a graduate of New York University and of the theological seminary at New Brunswick, N. J.

Teachers Will See Paris Exposition.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Four thousand school teachers are planning to attend the Paris Exposition during the coming Summer. Half of that number are expected to leave from Chicago, the others coming from various sections of the State. The trip will cost the tourists the sum of $200 each and will consume forty days. The excursion will be run in several sections and will include brief stops in London and other English cities. It will be run under the direction of the National Education Association.

Picture of Collis's Zouaves.

While in Europe Gen. Charles H. T. Collis, having obtained the consent of Emperor William of Germany, commissioned Carl Rohmin, the Court painter, to make an oil painting of the charge of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania Regiment (Collis's Zouaves) going to the relief of a Rhode Island battery at Fredericksburg in December, 1862. The picture, which contains over 500 figures, will be on exhibition to-day and to-morrow at 204 Fifth Avenue.

Unconscious Man Found in Hallway.

An unknown man about forty-five years old, was found unconscious in the hallway of the house at 415 Second Avenue yesterday morning. He was fairly well dressed, but there was no property or any letters on him that would tend to indicate his identity. An ambulance surgeon from Bellevue Hospital said the man was suffering from concussion of the brain and that his condition was dangerous. There were wounds over both eyes and other injuries to the head. The man was taken to the hospital.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Lotus team made a good showing in the Harlem League last night, winning two games. The Colonials finished their schedule. They were beaten in the first by Lotus. In the second game the Colonials downed the Cyclones, rolling their highest score of the tournament. Scores:

FIRST CAME.

Colonial—O'Brien, 117; Bell, 106; Ruhe, 165; Vogel, 147; Hedley, 188. Total, 723.
Lotus—Warmuth, 136; Heath, 188; Modersohn, 187; Rehm, 199; W. Gerdes, 210. Total, 920.

SECOND GAME.

Colonial—O'Brien, 138; Bell, 187; Ruhe, 194; Vogel, 190; Hedley, 206. Total, 910.
Cyclone—Johansmeyer, 182; Le Beau, 173; Miller, 159; A. Boettjer, 198; C. Boettjer, 168. Total, 875.

THIRD GAME.

Lotus—Warmuth, 162; Heath, 171; Modersohn, 186; Rehm, 169; W. Gerdes, 144. Total, 832.
Cyclone—Johansmeyer, 134 Le Beau, 171; Miller, 108; A. Boettjer, 159; C. Boettjer, 168. Total, 740.

The scores made in the Columbia League were far below the tournament average. The Mephisto, Audubon, and Enterprise teams each won and lost a game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Enterprise—Weisel, 149; Gries, 145; Strueve, 158; Weinstock, 126; Langmack, 110. Total, 688.
Mephisto—Vogel, 124; H. Apple, 113; Vanderpoorten, 133; H. E. Apple, 130; Spear, 157. Total, 657.

SECOND GAME.

Mephisto—H. E. Appel, 180; Vanderpoorten, 150; H. Apple, 121; Vogel, 173; Spear, 202. Total, 826.
Audubon—Burkett, 149; Steinmann, 152; Brand, 100; Smith, 168; Maher, 145. Total, 714.

THIRD GAME.

Audubon—Burkett, 146; Steinmann, 130; Brand, 220; Smith, 183; Maher, 117. Total, 796.
Enterprise—Schlobohn, 144; Weisel, 191; Strueve, 157; Gries, 95; Kolb, 138. Total, 725.

The Corinthian Club had out its strongest team in the North Side National League last night, and scored a double victory. The second game, between the Corinthians and Chippewas, proved the most interesting. The Chippewas lost through careless spare bowling, four of the team missing easy chances to score spares. The Rosedales defeated the Chippewas in the first game, but were easily beaten by the Corinthians in the third game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Rosedale—Sievers, 155; Delphen, 131; Mesloh, 152; Tiemen, 153; Belmer, 198. Total, 789.			
Chippewa—Kropp, 157; Roedel, 114; Drunssen, 141; Vassmer, 147; Comerford, 162. Total, 721.			

SECOND GAME.

Corinthian—S. Walter, 204; Niles, 174; T. Walter, 171; Holden, 181; Schaeffer, 169. Total, 899.			
Chippewa—Kropp, 157; Roedel, 171; Drunssen, 201; Vassmer, 144; Comerford, 189. Total, 862.			

THIRD GAME.

Corinthian—S. Walter, 171; Niles, 189; T. Walter, 146; Holden, 180; Schaeffer, 190. Total, 876.			
Rosedale—Sievers, 171; Meinken, 125; Mesloh, 164; Telmen, 163; Bellmer, 166. Total, 789.			

Fraternity Council, the tail-enders in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum sub-tournament, sprung a surprise last night at the games on the Elephant Club Alleys by winning one of its games. Fort Greene Council won twice. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Philadelphos Council—Lynch, 118; Brown, 146; Walden, 113; Clark, 126; Alexander, 168. Total, 671.			
Fraternity Council—Cottrell, 163; Brill, 136; Bruce, 149; R. Nefis, 115; Gibson, 124. Total, 687.			

SECOND GAME.

Fort Greene Council—Perry, 140; Horton, 157; Haff, 151; Lilly, 174; Boger, 175. Total, 797.			
Philadelphos Council—Lynch, 198; Brown, 150; Walden, 122; Clark, 145; Alexander, 124. Total, 739.			

THIRD GAME.

Fort Greene Council—Perry, 134; Horton, 148; Haff, 157; Lilly, 146; Boger, 165. Total, 750.			
Fraternity Council—Cottrell, 126; Brill, 123; Bruce, 120; R. Nefis, 136; Gibson, 179. Total, 684.			

Burnside Council took a stride toward the leaders last night in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament by winning both its games. Alert Council also won, and Commonwealth Council lost twice. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Alert Council—Fero, 154; F. Wood, 179; Richter, 142; H. Wood, 152; Hawkins, 188. Total, 765.			
Commonwealth Council—Forman, 185; Folk, 101; Cocroft, 100; Denzler, 123; Fisher, 131. Total, 700.			

SECOND GAME.

Burnside Council—Fink, 132; Brown, 172; Powell, 122; Barker, 169; Flanagan, 128. Total, 723.			
Commonwealth Council—Forman, 168; Folk, 148; Cocroft, 135; Denzler, 111; Fisher, 126. Total, 688.			

THIRD GAME.

Burnside Council—Fink, 198; Brown, 142; Powell, 168; Barker, 170; Flanagan, 152. Total, 825.			
Alert Council—Fero 156; F. Wood, 148; Richter, 173; H. Wood, 136; Hawkins, 99. Total, 712.			

In the Royal Arcanum League last night the Manhattan Council team failed to appear and forfeited two games. The first team of Our Council defeated the Lenox Council team, making the record score of the tournament. Three of the Our Council team bowled scores over the 200 mark. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Our No. 1—Clinch, 184; Schroeder, 150; Cantrell, 128; Ritter, 153; Wilckens, 176. Total, 791.			
Manhattan—Forfeited.			

SECOND GAME.

Lenox—Carter, 160; Howland, 157; Young, 170; Bell, 128; Clute, 180. Total, 795.			
THIRD GAME.			
Manhattan—Forfeited.			
Our No. 1—Clinch, 221; Schroeder, 212; Cantrell, 141; Ritter, 176; Wilckens, 201. Total, 951.			
Lenox—Carter, 147; Howland, 133; Young, 158; Bell, 161; Clute, 172. Total, 710.			

In the Brooklyn Arlington National tournament last night the Chauncey team made the best scores, defeating the Monarchs in the first game and the Orient Wheelmen in the third game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Monarchs—Maiss, 147; Walters, 191; Keppler, 141; Cadieu, 143; Krominga, 134. Total, 756.			
Chauncey—Klie, 168; Brady, 147; Fels, 195; Merz, 183; Buckholtz, 184. Total, 877.			

SECOND GAME.

Orients—Viele, 153; Cramer, 146; Smith, 170; Muller, 187; Meht, 145. Total, 801.			
Monarchs—Krominga, 154; Walters, 183; Keppler, 160; Cadieu, 171; Maiss, 158. Total, 826.			

THIRD GAME.

Chauncey—Klie, 192; Brady, 160; Fels, 109; Mertz, 175; Buckholtz, 188. Total, 884.			
Orients—Viele, 136; Cramer, 154; Smith, 154; Muller, 162; Meht, 125. Total, 731.			

The Brooklyn interclub tournament was continued last night. The winners were the Knickerbocker Field Club, Lincoln Club, Carleton Club, and Crescent Athletic Club. Judge of the Columbia Club in the first game at the latter club's alleys, bowled 201, the record score of the tournament. Scores:

AT THE AURORA GRATA CLUB.

Aurora Grata.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Knickerbocker.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Cook	137	116	129	Walton	126	155	173
Mullen	135	150	133	Silleck	166	150	122
Page	126	158	150	Fishbeck	170	160	146
Tucker	163	186	176	Halstead	169	148	183
Tittle	140	179	150	Boocock	142	178	143
Total	701	789	738	Total	773	791	767

AT THE KNICKERBOCKER FIELD CLUB.

Knickerbocker.	1.	2.	3.	Aurora Grata.	1.	2.	3.
Blossfield	177	145	150	Parker	143	165	172
Bennett	154	166	194	Naylor	157	129	142
Ham	173	153	149	Goederson	146	147	157
Holmes, Sr.	164	179	149	McElroy	161	176	150
Holmes, Jr.	214	152	155	Beard	150	187	152
Total	882	795	803	Total	757	804	778

Grand totals—Knickerbocker Field Club, 4,711; Aurora Grata, 4,502.

AT THE BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

B'klyn B.C.	1.	2.	3.	Lincoln.	1.	2.	3.
Gelhaus	150	157	172	Olmstead	215	149	173
Kline	212	217	126	Higgins	144	160	167
Gardiner	180	159	188	Rossen	149	157	174
Mathews	149	194	143	Young	192	127	181
Watt	139	168	160	Steinburg	193	145	175
Total	830	895	789	Total	893	738	873

AT THE LINCOLN CLUB.

Lincoln.	1st.	2d.	3d.	B'klyn.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Lovell	174	156	154	Lewis	153	114	180
Holdridge	175	154	131	Ackerson	190	171	150
Allen	130	165	148	Orquhart	167	161	167
Pomeroy	163	164	168	Joslin	169	151	192
Stoutenbgh.	150	188	204	Worth	174	150	123
Total	801	831	895	Total	853	747	821

Grand Totals—Lincoln Club, 4,941; Brooklyn Bicycle Club 4,935.

AT THE COLUMBIAN CLUB.

Columbian.	1.	2.	3.	Carlton.	1.	2.	3.
Corcoran	137	163	157	Stoner	168	224	169
Howard	138	181	151	Mason	163	143	142
Sullivan	211	129	132	Lincoln	171	182	169
Langan	189	202	163	Ebbetts	133	188	141
Judge	231	163	179	Stebbens	175	132	177
Total	927	846	782	Total	810	819	738

AT THE CARLTON CLUB.

Carlton.	1.	2.	3.	Columbian.	1.	2.	3.
Weber	150	164	130	O'Connor	153	190	156
Meyer	164	163	155	Kelley	148	156	158
Clarke	178	197	209	Bishop	136	178	99
A.S.Pr'sk'y.	161	211	172	Haggerty	176	156	137
Schwartje.	178	150	186	Schaefer	157	144	169
Total	831	885	852	Total	770	824	719

Grand total—Carlton Club, 4,945; Columbian Club, 4,858.

AT THE CRESCENT A. C.

Crescent.	1.	2.	3.	Haltover.	1.	2.	3.
Bull	169	170	151	Lee	182	131	153
Meserole	120	193	130	Helmle	125	168	151
Doyle	169	171	170	Ferguson	159	146	119
Anderson	212	187	134	Tompkins	137	138	135
Kelsey	178	182	158	Tuttle	191	163	167
Total	848	903	803	Total	792	746	725

AT HANOVER CLUB.

Crescent.	1.	2.	3.	Hanover.	1.	2.	3.
Beard	181	171	141	Rose	162	172	147
Maguire	166	188	178	Struse	210	180	142
Edwards	156	146	151	Struse	165	125	173
Parkinson	171	213	138	Kitching	199	185	157
Iremonger	145	164	162	Grosch	188	194	161
Total	819	882	770	Total	924	862	780

Grand totals—Crescent A. C., 5,025; Hanover Club, 4,829.

Tournament Games To-day.

Bank Clerks' League—Mechanics' and Traders', National Republic, Chemical National.
Arlington National League—Homestead, Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Welcome.
Fire Insurance League—Caledonian, Hanover, Atlantic Mutual.
Harlem League—Friendship, Washington, Audubon.
American National—Empire, Orchard, Riverdale.
National League—New York A. C., Imperial, Knickerbocker A. C.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—Bedford, Welcome, J. F. Price.
Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Carroll Park, Red Hook, Defender.
Arlington Ladies' Tournament—Monarch No. 2, Kings County, Columsha.

SEVENTH REGIMENT MARKSMEN

Company G Shoots for the Edward Kemp and Col. Emmons Clark Trophies.

The first scores in the Edward Kemp Trophy and the Col. Emmons Clark Trophy matches were made last night at the Seventh Regiment Armory by the teams from Company G. Each of the ten teams shoots on its company's drill night.

The team of twenty-five men which shoots for the Kemp Trophy is increased by twenty-five more in the Clark Trophy match. The present holder of the two trophies is the Company B team.

The conditions of the matches are five shots standing and five prone. The scores follow:

EDWARD KEMP TROPHY.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Corp F. C. Robinson	22	23	45
Private W. M. Stillwell	22	23	45
Private W. H. Palmer, Jr.	21	23	44
Capt. W. J. Underwood	22	21	43
Lieut. M. B. Nesbitt	20	23	43
First Sergt. J. A. Olsen	21	21	42
Sergt. W. H. Evans	21	21	42
Private A. G. Berner	23	18	41
Lance Corp. W. N. Croxton	20	21	41
Lance Corp. E. A. Howland, Jr.	20	21	41
Corp. A. Hopkins	19	22	41
Private A. N. Conover	20	20	40
Sergt. F. A. Reed	19	21	40
Sergt. G. M. Crowell	20	19	39
Sergt. R. L. Foster	19	19	38
Lance Corp. G. R. Jenkins	18	20	38
Private W. B. Hopping	18	20	38
Private L. S. Petrie	22	15	37
Private C. W. Irving	19	17	36
Lance Corp. W. A. Dixon	19	17	36
Private J. F. O'Ryan	19	17	36
Private J. A. Smith, Jr.	18	18	36
Private H. C. Jenkins	21	14	35
Lieut. H. B. Crall	18	16	34
Total	502	493	995

THE COL. EMMONS CLARK TROPHY.

Private R. J. Phair	23	20	43
Private J. Townsend	22	20	42
Private F. A. Nixon	20	21	41
Private R. S. Dodd	20	21	41
Private J. P. Felt	21	19	40
Private H. F. Jaeckel, Jr.	20	20	40
Private A. D. Emory	20	20	40
Corp. G. Stratton	18	22	40
Private C. F. Doscher	20	19	39
Private C. F. Winkelman	20	19	39
Private C. N. Jones	20	18	38
Private B. H. Whitbeck	20	18	38
Private R. E. Larendon	18	20	38
Private D. M. Hopping	18	19	37
Private H. L. Follett	19	17	36
Private J. J. Bellman	17	19	36
Private H. J. Ward	16	18	34
Private E. A. Green	19	14	33
Private F. A. Ridabock	19	13	32
Private R. S. Rutherford	15	17	32
Private C. B. Gudebrod	19	10	30
Private J. W. Gross	20	10	30
Private H. C. Cromwell	14	16	30
Private H. C. Perley	12	17	29
Private E. L. Reynolds	11	8	19
	450	440	899
Scores made in Edward Kemp Trophy Match	502	493	995
Total scores in the Col. Emmons Clark Trophy Match	961	933	1,894

GOLF AT ST. AUGUSTINE.

Watson and A. H. Findlay Beat D. Findlay and Dixon.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 15.—In a Scotch foursome played this afternoon on the links of the Country Club, R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook Club, and A. H. Findlay, the professional, who has just returned from Scotland, were matched against the latter's brother, David Findlay, and Clayton Dixon. While Watson and Findlay allowed their opponents two holes, they beat them by 4 up and 3 to play.

The medal play scores for eighteen holes were: A. H. Findlay, 37—37, total 74; R. C. Watson, Jr., 40—41, total 81; David Findlay, 41—40, total 81; Clayton Dixon, 43—43, total 86.

The Checker Tourney Begins.

The first annual checker tournament for the championship of Greater New York attracted many devotees of the game to "The Cottage," at 76 Grand Street, last night. It was the first night's play in the tournament of the New York Checker Club, which will continue on Jan. 17, 19, 22, 24, and 26.

The scores last night were: Simpson won two games, Hallday lost one and drew one, Potterton won two, Campbell lost one and drew one, Herrmann won three, Smolich won none, Cohen won three, and Husband won none. There are eight other contestants, who did not play last night.

Schaefer's Poor Billiard Play.

Jacob Schaefer and Ora Morningstar began yesterday their 3,000 to 1,500 point billiard match, which will be continued throughout the week at Schaefer's Academy. Morningstar was the victor on the day's play, making his 200 points while Schaefer was gathering 312. The latter was not feeling well and did not play his usual strong game. The score:

Morningstar—47 3 2 7 0 2 2 0 10 9 5 0 3 3 7 5 0 0 47 2 2 7 1 1 0 8 14 0 6 5 1 1. Total, 200. Average, 6 8-32.

Schaefer—4 1 18 17 10 2 0 12 0 0 14 10 8 1 2 0 2 10 0 4 9 0 2 1 16 27 * 34 20 34 1 17. Total, 312. Average, 10 5-31.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—Tanfaran results: FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths mile, selling. Alary's Garter, 105 pounds, (Jenkins,) 3½ to 1, won; Beautiful Bill, 112, (Thorpe,) 12 to 1, second; First Shot, 112, (Bullman,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:01⅘. Gusto, Summer St. Anthony, Favorito, Tamale, Antler, and Coming Event also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mile, selling. Lady Meddlesome, 106 pounds, (Jenkins,) 3 to 1, won; Tom Cromwell, 116, (E. Jones,) 3 to 1, second; Storm King, 116, (Thorpe,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:41⅘. Credo, Owyhee, Milt Young, and Croker also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Eighths mile, two-year-olds, purse. Sofala, 115 pounds, (Bullman,) even, won; Sig. Levy, 113, (Jenkins,) 3 to 1, second; M. F. Tarpey, 115, (Spencer,) 7 to 1, third. Time—0:35⅘. Rollick, Wardman, and Gaylon Brown also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile, selling. Mont Eagle, 103 pounds, (Jenkins,) 7 to 5, won; Antoinetta, 101, (Hansen,) 12 to 1, second; Allenna, 103, (J. Martin,) 2½ to 1, third. Time—1:43¼. Rachael C., Choteau, Reginald Hughes, Ziska, and Fille d'Or also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth, handicap. Daisy F., 103 pounds, (Jenkins,) 8 to 5, won; Zorcaster, 114, (Piggot,) 3 to 1, second; Ventoro, 113, (Spencer,) 2½ to 1, third. Time—1:47⅗. Los Medanos, Red Pirate, Einstein, and Greyhurst also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile, selling. Theory, 104 pounds, (Jenkins,) 3 to 1, won; Harry Thoburn, 97, (Bassinger,) 12 to 1, second; Moscorito, 107, (Thorpe,) 2½ to 1, third. Time—1:13. Ben Lodi, St. Cassimir, and High Hoe also ran.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ROBERT BLEI.—A judgment was also entered against Robert Blei for $393 in favor of Charles W. Ellis on an assigned claim for balance due for goods sold to him by Chapin & Gore of Chicago.

J. V. SCHAEFER COMPANY.—Schedules of the John V. Schaefer Company, manufacturer of cabinet work at 157 and 159 East Eighty-eighth Street, show liabilities $33,595, nominal assets $31,111, actual assets $6,720.

NATHAN LIEBER.—Deficiency judgment for $5,315 was docketed yesterday against Nathan Lieber in favor of Leopold Schmiedler and Irving Bacharach, growing out of the foreclosure sale of property on Broome Street, near Attorney.

ROBERT BLEI SYNDICATE.—Judgment for $1,765 was entered yesterday against the Robert Blei Syndicate, formerly at Koster & Bial's, in favor of Milton J. Fechheimer and execution was issued to the Sheriff for $635, balance due on the judgment.

W. H. DEAN.—Judgment for $5,382 was entered yesterday against William Henry Dean in favor of Cornelius E. Kennedy on an assigned claim for lumber sold to him by the Shepard & Morse Lumber Company in 1898. Mr. Dean was served with the summons at the Erie Basin, Brooklyn.

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FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Zimmermann & Forshay
BANKERS & BROKERS,
9 AND 11 WALL STREET,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Buy and Sell Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin.
Interest Allowed on Deposits
Subject to Check at Sight.

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20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general Banking Business.
Interest allowed on deposits.
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FINANCIAL.

LIQUID AIR
THE MARVEL OF THE AGE!
Indorsed by eminent scientists and leading magazines and newspapers. Liquid air will be used for many purposes—for refrigeration, as a motive power, in surgery, chemistry, &c.
TO-DAY THE
NATIONAL LIQUID AIR CO.
OF NEW YORK, N. Y.,
CAPITAL $5,000,000
offers a limited amount of stock at
$3.00 PER SHARE
(Par value $10.00, full paid and non-assessable.)
Positively no more of this stock will be sold at present price after Friday, January 19, 1900. Only three days more.
You who missed it in not buying Bell Telephone stock when first offered, don't let this opportunity slip by without taking advantage of it.
Subscriptions from one share to one thousand shares received by mail or in person. Make checks or money orders payable to Treasurer
NATIONAL LIQUID AIR CO.,
FISCAL OFFICE,
124 World Building, New York, N. Y.

THE MIDLAND TERMINAL RAILWAY CO.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, for the sale to the Trustee, in accordance with the provisions of the Mortgage dated the 1st of December, 1895, of a sufficient number of bonds to invest $17,988.16 of the Sinking Fund.
Proposals must be presented before 12 o'clock M. on the 25th day of January, 1900, and should be directed as follows: "PROPOSALS TO SINKING FUND, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Nos. 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York."
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., AS TRUSTEE,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, January 15th, 1900.

AT 12 M.
On Monday, January the eighth, 1900, the following Mobile City Bonds, issued 1881, were drawn for retirement, viz.:
Nos. 3523, 3659, 3730, 3781, 3802, 3913, and 3942.
Holders of these bonds will take notice that on and after the first of February, 1900, these bonds will be paid in full with one month's interest, upon presentation, by the First National Bank, Mobile, Ala., and will not bear interest after said date. CHAS. D. WILLOUGHBY,
Cashier First National Bank, Mobile, Ala.

PREPAYMENT OF DEBENTURES.
The Middlesex Banking Co.,
OF MIDDLETOWN, CONN.,
will pay, with interest to date of payment, on and after Jan. 11, 1900, the Debentures of
Series A 12 and A 13, due Feb. 1, 1900.
Series A 14 and 81, due Mar. 1, 1900.
Series A 15, A 16, A 19, and 85, due April, 1, 1900.

Bankers' Trust Co. of N. Y.
10 WALL STREET.
Capital & Surplus, $3,000,000.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, } Vice Presidents.
Louis V. Bright, }
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17th, 1900.
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor.)
30 shs. State Trust Co.
(By order of Administrator.)
20 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music (with tickets.)
(By order of Trustee.)
50 shs. Atlantic Dock Company of Brooklyn.
108 shs. Adirondack Land and Investment Co. (Hypd.)
16 shs. National Bank of Republic.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$10,000 Brooklyn City R. R. 1st Cons. 5 p. c. Bds. 1916-1941.
$11,000 Lehigh Valley Ry. Co. 1st 4½ p. c. Bds. 1940.
$500 American Mutoscope Co. of N. J. 1st 7 p. c. Bd. 1906.
4 shs. Importers' and Traders' Nat'l Bank.
16 shs. Central National Bank.
77 shs. Phenix National Bank.
55 shs. Nat'l Broadway Bank.
24 shs. Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.
$5,000 Nassau Electric R. R. Consld. 4 p. c. Bds. 1951.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
2 shs. Central Trust Co.
25 shs. Irving National Bank.
19 shs. Butchers' and Drovers' Nat'l Bank.
2 shs. United States Mortgage and Trust Co.
40 shs. Pacific Bank.
25 shs. German-American R. E. Title Guar. Co.
30 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
12 shs. Nassau Bank.
5 shs. Merchants' Exchange National Bank.
16 shs. National Bank of Republic.
75 shs. Citizens' National Bank.
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
$5,000 Rio Grande Southern R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Bds., 1940.
$10,000 Washington Traction & Electric Co. 1st Mtge Coll. Trust 4½ p. c. Bds., 1914.
50 shs. City Trust Co.
10 shs. National City Bank (new stock.)
5 shs. National Union Bank.
$1,000 South Carolina & Geo. R. R. 1st Mtge. Bd.
$9,000 Detroit City Gas Co. Prior Lien Bds., 1923.
10 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
6 shs. American Surety Co.
9 shs. Brooklyn Life Ins. Co.
$10,000 Illinois Central R. R. (Louisville Div.) 3½ p. c. Bds., 1953.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. German-American Investment Co., with 1 Founder share.
25 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
5 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
48 shs. Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn.
$20,000 Brooklyn Ferry Co. of N. Y. Consld. 5 p. c. Bds., 1948.
80 shs. Traders' Fire Ins. Co.
10 shs. Hanover National Bank.
161 2-3 shs. Anniston (Ala.) Land Co.
100 shs. Texas Land Co.
50 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
5 shs. Trust Co. of America.
2 shs. Central Trust Co.
10 shs. Morton Trust Co.
30 shs. Chatham Nat'l Bank.
50 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
200 shs Reading Co. 1st Prefd.
$2,000 Chi., Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co. 5 p. c. Consol. Bds., 1903.
$2,500 Missouri, Kans. & Texas R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1900.
50 shs. Nat'l Park Bank.
50 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
15 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
10 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
$1,000 Bergenfield, Bergen Co., N. J., School Dist., No. 72, 5 p. c. Bds., 1906-1097.
25 shs. American Surety Co.
45 shs. Empire Steel & Iron Co. of N. J. Pfd.

William Trist Bailey, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS, BONDS, ACCOUNTS, ETC.,
by WILLIAM TRIST BAILEY, Auctioneer,
MONDAY, JANUARY 22d, 1900.
At 12 o'clock noon, at the Independent Realty Auction Mart,
No. 139 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
By order of the Executors the following properties and securities will be sold by the Auctioneer named above, at the time and place above mentioned, namely:
8 Union Pacific Railroad Central Branch Bonds, par value, $1,000 each.
2 Certificates of Deposit issued by the Union Trust Company of the City of New York, covering 2 Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Bonds, par value, $1,000 each.
60 Shares Atchison Elevator Company Stock, par value, $100 each.
Seat in Consolidated Exchange.
46 Shares Atchison, Jewell County and Western Railroad Company Stock, par value $100 each.
10 Shares Acme Copying Press Company Stock, par value $25 each.
1,000 Shares Clancy Mining Company Stock, par value, $5 each.
27,000 Shares Hortense Mining Company Stock, par value, $10 each.
300 Shares Marshall Loom Company Stock, par value $5 each.
500 Shares Battle Mountain Mining Company Stock, par value, $10 each.
300 Shares Silver Islet Company Stock, par value, $25 each.
50 Shares United States Telephone Manufacturing Company Stock, par value, $50 each.
Receipt for 50 Shares of same Stock.
30 Shares Union Cattle Company of Wyoming Stock, par value, $100 each.
1 Bond $500, New York, Montana Mining & Discovery Company.
30 Shares Perry Stove Manufacturing Company Stock, South Pittsburg, Tenn., par value, $100 each.
80 Shares North Jersey Land Company Stock, par value, $5 each.
50 Shares Star Spring Company Stock, Saratoga, par value, $100 each. (Company in liquidation.)
79,750 Shares The Bonanza Chief Gold Mining Company Stock, par value, $1 each.
In addition to the above there will also be sold at the same time and place balances due on certain accounts in favor of the testator, with the collaterals held for the payment of certain of the account, and certain judgments, the full particulars of all of which will be given at the time and place of sale.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.,
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
TUESDAY, JAN. 16, 1900, at 12:30 P.M.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
2 shs. Chemical Bank, $100 each.
50 shs. Empire Steam Laundry Co., $100 each, (hypothecated.)
200 shs. Columbian Time Recorder Co., $10 each, (hypothecated.)
10 shs. German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Co., $100 each.
25 shs. Bowery Bank, $100 each.
2 Russian 5 per cent. Bonds, 100 roubles each, one of issue of 1864; one of issue of 1866 (hypothecated.)
By order of Gertrude H. Suydam, Charles H. Lott, and Adolphus Bennett, Executors of the last will and testament of James S. Suydam, deceased.
Certain Securities and Notes with Collateral, a list of which will be read at sale.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
CAPITAL . $2,500,000
SURPLUS . $2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances,
subject to cheque through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar and Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
OFFICERS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.
DIRECTORS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, WILLIAM E. SPIER,
WILLIAM BARBOUR, ANSON R. FLOWER,
HENRY S. MANNING, HENRY S. REDMOND,
SAMUEL A. MAXWELL, JOHN R. HEGEMAN,
MYRON T. HERRICK, C. I. HUDSON,
CHAS. F. CUTLER, S. C. T. DODD,
EMERSON McMILLIN, WILLARD BROWN,
H. O. HAVEMEYER, PHILIP LEHMAN,
JAMES M. DONALD, EDWARD F. CRAGIN,
GEORGE CROCKER, GEO. BLUMENTHAL,
J. WILLIAM CLANNING, EDWARD C. SCHAEFER,
JOEL F. FREEMAN. FRANK JAY GOULD.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
GENERAL OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 13, 1899.
To the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
At a meeting of the board held this day the following resolution was, on motion, adopted:
"Resolved, That, for the purpose of providing a portion of the necessary capital for construction and equipment expenditures, during the year 1900, on the main and leased lines and branches, and for other corporate purposes, the privilege be given to stockholders of the Company to subscribe, at par, between December 27th, 1899, and January 20th, 1900, ON WHICH LATTER DATE THE PRIVILEGE WILL CEASE, for ten per cent. of their respective holdings as they stand registered at three o'clock P. M. on December 26, 1899. The privilege of subscribing may be sold by any stockholder. Payment in full for such stock may be made after January 14th, and must be made not later than January 20th, 1900. Receipts, which will also be negotiable, will be given bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. from January 20th to May 1st, 1900, (being 70 cents per share,) at which time said receipts will cease to bear interest.
"Certificates for the new Stock will be delivered on and after May 1st, 1900, on surrender of the receipts. Receipts covering fractions of shares will be converted into Stock when presented in multiples of Fifty dollars. All receipts must be presented for conversion before January 1st, 1901, on and after which date they will only be redeemed, at par, in cash."
Blank forms, giving the particulars of the payments as above recited, forms of subscription, and allotment of privilege, etc., can be obtained on application at this office after December 20, 1899.
Stockholders desiring their new Certificates for full shares by May 1st must deposit their receipts with the Transfer Department of the Company on or before March 15th, 1900. For all receipts for full shares deposited after that date, and for all fractional receipts, Certificates will be ready for delivery as soon after May 1st as practicable, of which notice will be given.
ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

Wm. Cossitt Cone & Co.
44 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
WE HAVE PREPARED A LETTER ON
"SUGAR,"
"THE DIVIDEND RATE,"
"The Trust Question & Future Prices."
Free Upon Request in Person or by Letter.
EXECUTE COMMISSION ORDERS
PURCHASE OR SALE.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
STOCKS, BONDS, WHEAT.
FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE MEMBERSHIP.
Responsible non-resident firm desires to lease a New York Stock Exchange membership for two years. Will pay 5 per cent. interest on the value and dues, to be adjusted yearly. Will pay transfer fees. Will also give satisfactory bond of a surety company for return of the membership. Address P. H. F., Box 173, Times Office.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Election Notice.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

The Fourth National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, Jan. 11, 1900.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held Jan. 9, 1900, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors:
J. Edward Simmons, Robert W. Stuart,
Cornelius N. Bliss, Richard T. Wilson,
Charles Stewart Smith, William S. Opdyke,
James G. Cannon.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day Mr. J. Edward Simmons was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. James G. Cannon was unanimously re-elected Vice President.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company will be held on the thirteenth day of February, 1900, at Two o'clock, at the registered office of the company, No. 60 Grand Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and receiving and acting upon the reports of the officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
In accordance with the laws of the State of New Jersey, only stockholders of record on the twenty-third day of January are entitled to vote at this meeting. W. A. TOWNER, Secretary.
Dated Jan. 15, 1900.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FIGGE Slaughtering Company, Limited.—Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Figge Slaughtering Company, Limited, is called and will be held at Numbers 631 to 635 West Fortieth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the seventh day of February, 1900, at half past four o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the said Company be forthwith dissolved.
Dated January 4th, 1900.
CHAS. HUTWELKER, Secy.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the estate of N. Low, for the election of Directors and of Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and such other business as may properly come before the stockholders, will be held at the office of the Treasurer of the company, 45 Cedar Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, January 24th, 1900.
S. V. R. TOWNSEND, Treasurer.
January 8, 1900.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the International Banking & Trust Company, to supply the places of those whose terms expire, will be held at its offices, 149 Broadway, January 17th, at 11 A. M.
JOHN B. DUER, T. H. FROEHLICH, } Secretaries.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
Mills Building, New York, Dec. 13, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there were declared from the net earnings of the company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. on said common stock, both to be paid Feb. 5, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Jan. 11, 1900.
For the purpose of such dividends the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M on Jan. 11, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on Jan. 23, 1900.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
23 Wall Street.
New York, Dec. 13, 1899.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on Jan. 11, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Jan. 23, 1900.
On Feb. 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividends, aggregating two per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 15	332,344
To date this year	5,850,059
Corresponding date last year	10,447,719

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 15	$1,651,000
To date this year	$18,223,100
Corresponding date last year	$62,529,440

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3½@4½ per cent.; at three months, 5@5½ per cent.; at six months, 5½@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@5½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed	1⅝	Hocking Valley	1¼
Chi. Cons. Tract.	⅝	Minn. & St. L.	¾
Col. So. 1st pf.	2	Third Avenue	¾
General Electric	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1¼

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice	1⅝	Federal Steel pf.	1½
Am. Cotton Oil	⅞	Hocking Valley pf.	1½
Am. Linseed pf.	1	Int. Paper pf.	½
Am. Steel & Wire	1⅜	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. Steel & W. pf.	½	Manhattan	1⅞
Am. Tin Plate	1⅜	Met. Street Ry.	1¾
Am. Tobacco	1⅝	Mexican Central	¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	1⅛	Nat. Biscuit	⅞
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1¼	Nat. Steel	¾
B'klyn Rapid Transit	⅜	Norfolk & West	½
B'klyn Union Gas	½	North. American	½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	3	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L.	1⅝
Chi. & N. W.	1½	Reading	½
Chi., R. I. & P.	1	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	¾	Republic Steel	⅞
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	St. J. & G. I.	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	St. L. & San F.	½
Consol. Gas	½	St. L. S. W.	½
Cent. Tobacco	1¼	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	1¼	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2½
Del., L. & W.	½	Union Bag & Paper	1½
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	Union Pacific	½
Federal Steel	1⅜	U. S. Rubber	1¼

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

F. & P. M. con. 5s	1	St. P. & S. C. 1st	2½
Knox. & Ohio 1st	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C.	1st, 1. r. 1
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	1½		
Norf. & W. con. 4s	1¼	Va. Mid. gen.	1

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn R. T. 5s	1	Mex. Cent. 1st, inc.	1
Chi., B. & Q. deb. 5s	1¼	Stand. R. & T. 6s	2½

MARKET CONDITIONS.

The security market showed much disturbance at the opening of business yesterday. Many quotations fell materially and pessimistic views seemed to prevail.

To some extent reports of British progress in South Africa exerted helpful effect, but traders on the New York Stock Exchange paid less than ordinary attention to the Transvaal; there seemed to be more provocative subjects closer home.

***

Foreign transactions in the New York market were insignificant. London and Berlin both bought slightly at the opening, but later seemed to be letting go what had been taken earlier. The European disposition toward our stocks seems at present to be much more largely influenced by current European events than by reason of anything coming to pass in the affairs of our properties themselves.

***

Bear speculators were, of course, aggressive in yesterday's market. They made much of the view that the buying power of the public, and especially the speculative public, is so reduced that there can be no expectation of activity and absorption in the market at present. The bear idea is summarized tersely into this proposition: They who can buy won't, and they who would buy can't.

The short interest in the market is undeniably large; most of the little traders in the Street are in the list of shorts. Were there no dribbling out of stocks by actual holders this very short interest would of itself be sufficient to bring about a sharp rally.

A covering movement showed yesterday, buying orders being executed at recessions for a variety of stocks in comparatively large volume.

***

Meanwhile there is no change in the tenor of counsels from conservative authorities—the reiterated advice of trustworthy observers being that this is a good time for patient inactivity.

THE PROPOSED BANK AND TRUST COMPANY TAX.

[From a Special Contributor.]

The proposal of the joint committee of the Legislature to impose a State tax of 1 per cent. upon the capital of banks and trust companies alike meets the general approval of the bank men. They consider the rate rather high, but in this city, if not throughout the State, the burden on the banks would be lightened, and they are willing to accept the rate, so long as it is applied to trust companies also.

Among the trust companies there cannot be said to be a consensus of opinion on the subject. Some of the officers declare that they do not object to this settlement of an annoying dispute, even if it cost a little more than they have to pay now. The fact is, that trust companies now differ widely in the amount of tax they pay in proportion to their assets. Their capital has to be invested in real estate mortgages and certain securities that are exempt from taxation, but the investment of their surplus is not so restricted, and some maintain their assets in a form that subjects them to a heavy tax, while others manage to secure exemption from nearly everything except their franchise and real estate. At least one institution in this city, according to the statement of its officers, would pay a less tax under the law proposed than it has been accustomed to pay.

There are trust company men who still contend that a uniform tax upon trust companies and banks would be unfair to the former, because of the restriction upon the investment of their capital. This is tied up at a low rate of interest, and cannot be used to any better advantage, whatever the demand or the prevailing rate for loans. The low rate is due to the exemption from tax, and investment in these public securities is equivalent to an indirect payment of taxes. Originally this requirement as to the investment of capital was intended as a safeguard for trust funds, like the corresponding restriction upon savings bank investments, but a large part of the trust company business nowadays is more profitable and more venturesome than the custody of trust funds. Bank officers, and even some trust company officers, regard the restriction upon investments as corresponding to the requirement of a reserve for the banks and not pertinent to the question of taxation. While for the security of their deposits the trust companies are required to hold their capital invested in certain prescribed forms, the banks are required to keep a certain percentage of theirs on hand in cash.

On account of the restrictions of the National law in relation to the taxation of National banks by State authority, the proposed tax is nominally imposed upon the "shares," but their value is to be determined by adding the amount of capital stock, surplus, and undivided profits, and deducting the valuation of real estate, which would continue to be assessed locally.

Considering the advantages trust companies have in investing their capital, in purchasing securities of various kinds, in executing trusts, and promoting enterprises, and in doing practically any kind of banking business, it is difficult to discern any real hardship in this scheme for subjecting them to the same taxation as banks.

In spite of the arguments still urged in their behalf, there is no sign of serious opposition on the part of the trust companies, and it looks as though they were disposed to acquiesce in this settlement of the question for the sake of peace. It would not add seriously to their burdens; it would be a substantial relief to the banks; it would aid in raising the State revenue without resorting to local assessment of property, thereby getting rid of the equalization iniquity, and clearing the way for local option in the assessment of real and personal estate. In short, it is a simple and direct way of settling a number of incidental questions in taxation. The banks are in favor of it, the trust companies are evidently not disposed to fight against it, and there is no obvious reason for opposition from any other quarter. A. K. F.
New York, Jan. 15, 1900.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Ry. Co.,
NEW YORK, January 13th, 1900.
A dividend of one and one-half per cent. will be paid on the common stock of this Company on March 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record February 9th, 1900, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. February 9th, 1900, and re-open at 10 o'clock A. M. March 2nd, 1900.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., and an extra dividend of One-Half Per Cent, payable at the company's offices on Feb. 1, 1900. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, Jan. 13, and reopened Friday, Feb. 2.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Office of Buffalo Hump Mining Company,
Stokes Building, 45 Cedar Street,
New York, January 15th, 1900.
A dividend of one per cent. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable February 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business on January 22d.
F. J. KILNER, Secretary.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Baltimore and Ohio stocks were sold yesterday on the belief that if the company purposed to spend $25,000,000 in improvements and betterments, the prospects for the talked-of dividends on both common and preferred were not as hopeful as they had appeared to be.

The annual meeting of the company, twice postponed, is to be held at Baltimore to-morrow, and much interest as to the outcome is manifested, especially as to changes, if any, in the Directorate.

In this connection it was said yesterday that the recent purchases of Baltimore and Ohio stock for A. J. Cassatt of the Pennsylvania were made through the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of this city. At their offices yesterday a member of the firm declined to discuss the matter.

SUGAR'S FLUCTUATIONS.

American Sugar yesterday was as high as 117⅜ and as low as 113¾, with the close at 116¾—exactly the same as Saturday's final figure. As on recent days, there was considerable dealing in the stock, over 70,000 shares changing hands.

The stock was weak until late in the afternoon, when profit-taking and short-covering forced the price up. During the day houses said to be close to the Havemeyer interests were sellers of the stock, and Mr. Havemeyer was quoted as saying that it was unreasonable for stockholders to expect dividends out of surpluses.

METROPOLITAN'S DECLINE.

The weakness of Metropolitan yesterday was on further liquidation by Philadelphia houses, and on the belief that for some reason or other the affairs of the company were not in an altogether satisfactory state.

Opening at 164, the stock in less than an hour fell to 153½, but later rallied when it was reported that the bidders for the underground road were said to be in sympathy with the Metropolitan people. The final figure showed a net loss for the day of 1¾ points.

LARGE DEBIT BALANCE.

As evidence of what, barring untoward circumstances, the bank statement this week will show, it is worth noting that yesterday the Sub-Treasury was a debtor for the day to the Clearing House of something over two millions of dollars; and apparently—inasmuch as the payments on Post Office accounts are not all yet completed—there will be large debit balances for the next few days at least. In addition, the banks are receiving considerable money from the interior by mail and express, and the indications are that their condition at the end of the week will be greatly improved.

STRONG INTERESTS LACKING.

It was a remarkable fact that yesterday in the local market little or no attention was given to reports from London to the effect that the siege of Ladysmith might be relieved at any time, and that a British victory was among the strong possibilities. The truth is, there seemed to be no strong interests in the market prepared to give it the necessary support, and for the most part the traders had things much as they wanted them.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STOCK.

Northern Pacific stock was but little traded in yesterday, though the statement of earnings of the company showed for the first week of January an increase of $42,580 over the same week last year. From July 1 the earnings have been $17,429,900 and the increase $1,629,900.

In this connection it is said that the new branch roads of the company in the Canadian Northwest, extending from Portage La Prairie, are now practically completed. The country through which these extensions run is very rich agriculturally.

AMERICAN TIN PLATE.

The annual meeting of the American Tin Plate Company is to be held to-day, when it is understood the detailed figures for the fiscal year will be presented. Though there still is some talk of changes in the management of the company, in well-informed circles it is declared there will probably be no change.

On the report that action on the dividend would be deferred till a future meeting, the stock of the company yesterday fell off 1⅝ points.

STRIKE AFFECTS A STOCK.

The weakness of American Steel and Wire stock yesterday was due to the report from Cleveland, Ohio, that a strike in all the four mills of the company in that city had been ordered, and that there was danger that it might spread to the other establishments of the company elsewhere.

AMERICAN TOBACCO.

Persistent reports of new and certain competition by strong interests who were said to have perfected plans of considerable magnitude were chiefly responsible for the decline in American Tobacco yesterday, while it was also said that the company's earnings were not as favorable as they had been lately.

MAY REDUCE GAS PRICES.

People's Gas was prejudicially affected by the report that there was disaffection among inside interests, and that a bill was shortly to be introduced in the Illinois Legislature to reduce the price of gas.

SELLING WITHOUT REASON.

The lack of sound reason not infrequently evident in the market was conspicuous yesterday when traders deliberately sold down Federal Steel, Tennessee Coal and Iron, and some other steel stocks on the assumption that those companies would be hurt by the strike ordered in the shops of the American Steel and Wire Company at Cleveland.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RUMOR.

It was reported on the Street yesterday that the Galveston, Houston and Northern will shortly become Huntington property, connecting the Southern Pacific system with Galveston. At the offices of the Southern Pacific here it was said nothing was known of the matter, nor had there been any inspection of the Galveston line on Friday, as had been stated.

NO PURCHASE OF ORE LANDS.

In reference to the dispatch from Pueblo, Col., that the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company had purchased or leased some newly discovered iron ore lands in the southern part of Utah, it is said by officers of the company here that that is not the case. The lands are said to be too far from railroads to be available at present, and no purchase or lease has been made.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

The Coffee Exchange had a good day yesterday, though the trading—35,000 bags—was not nearly as large as on Thursday and Friday last week. The market opened strong, 5 to 15 points up, and it advanced steadily, closing at the best, with a net gain of 10 to 20 points. Havre and Hamburg prices were both a little better, successive cables indicating that they had promptly responded to the strength of the New York market. This has in fact been the condition for some days past, and has led to the conjecture that Europe does not regard the presence of bubonic plague in Rio Janeiro (a fact which was officially confirmed yesterday in a cable dispatch from the Rio Janeiro Health Board to Hard & Rand, coffee importers of 107 Wall Street,) with as much alarm as it has occasioned in the trade here.

Certainly the plague report was largely responsible for the strength of coffee on the New York Exchange yesterday. Those operators who do not personally believe coffee likely to carry the infection to this port seem to assume that the trade will suffer interference anyway, because of action that may be taken by the New York Health Board.

Cotton was somewhat irregular yesterday. Some 300,000 bales were traded in. The market sold off at the opening on less favorable Liverpool prices than on Saturday, and rallied 5 or 6 points later, closing with a small net loss. The Consolidated Exchange market was active. It closed irregular. Sugar was the feature of the day's trading, scoring a small advance after a somewhat erratic course.

Wheat was weak on the Produce Exchange, unfavorable Liverpool advices and the good movement in Spring wheat serving to depress prices at the opening. The drop led to increased selling, and the market closed without recovery, after some 150,000 bushels has been taken for export. Corn declined somewhat in sympathy. The export sales amounted to 260

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the market for outside securities the week opened very inactive. In most groups of stocks trading was at a standstill, while the few issues in which transactions were made, with one or two exceptions, furnished only a few hundred shares. More disposition to sell stocks was shown than appeared at the beginning of last week, and in some cases this pressure brought about considerable net losses. The majority of stocks were quoted at the close at about Saturday's prices, but in many cases quotations were purely nominal, as for many issues there was no active demand.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was traded in to a limited amount in the neighborhood of 7½, and it closed at 7¼ bid, three-eighths of a point recession from Saturday's final figure. No further announcements were had in regard to the company's plans, which are said to be still under consideration in the matter of details. The first of a number of vehicles to be put in operation this week was run yesterday, and the company expects to add daily to the number of cabs ready for actual service, but owing to the delays of manufacture it is said it will probably be some time before any large number of vehicles will be regularly operated.

CAST IRON PIPE, which until quite recently was not traded in at all on the curb, was the most active of the industrials. Sales of the preferred stock were made at 43½, and the common stock, to the extent of 600 shares or more, sold at 8½. The latter closed unchanged at 8 bid, and the preferred showed a half point decline, ending the day at 42¼ bid.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE and the stocks of several of its subsidiary companies were weak and closed with a net loss, which was largest in the case of the stock of the parent company. Vehicle common, from 65 was offered down to 55 without a sale being effected and without calling out any better bid than 40 for a full lot, though 47½ was bid for 50 shares. No special reason appeared for the decline, and the offering of the stock so much below the last sale, which was made around 65, was attributed to a forced effort at liquidation.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION was forced down early in the day by a bear attack from 10⅜ to 9¾, but it soon rallied a half point, and the last sale was made at 10¼. It closed at 9¾ bid, a net decline of three-quarters of a point. Transactions were limited to about 500 shares.

ELECTRIC AXLE sold down to 4⅞, and closed at 4¾ bid, a net loss of half a point. Bids of 10 were made all day for the stock "all assessments paid," it being expected that the plan to make the stock full paid upon the payment of the second call of $5, due Feb. 15, will be approved by the stockholders. Stock of this class was offered at 10½, but, as far as reported, no trades were made. Transactions in the stock, "$5 paid," were made to the extent of only a few hundred shares.

AMALGAMATED COPPER sold at the opening at 84⅜, but it quickly declined to 84, and remained offered at this figure. It closed at 83½ bid, a half point loss for the day.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA common sold at 6⅞. It suffered a small net loss, closing at 6¼ bid, against 6⅝ bid on Saturday. Offerings of the preferred stock were made at 27, and no better bid than 23 was had.

NEW AMSTERDAM Gas bonds were much firmer. They sold at an advance of 1 point, at 96, and ended the day at 95½ bid, a net gain of half a point.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅜	1½
New Amsterdam	22	23¼
New Amsterdam pf	46	48
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	95½	96

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	39½	
American Agricultural Chemical pf	76	78
American Elevele	15	18
American Bicycle pf	40	50
American Bicycle bonds	92	93
American Woolen Goods	23½	24½
American Woolen Goods pf., ex div.	78½	79½
Cast-Iron Pipe	8	9
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	42½	43¾
Distilling Company of America	6¼	7
Distilling Company of America pf	23	27
Electric Axle Light & Power	4½	5⅜
Electric Boat		24
Electric Boat pf		40
Havana Commercial	17½	19
Havana Commercial pf., ex div	58½	60
International Pump	15½	17
International Pump pf	63	64½
National Gramophone, ex div	60	63
National Salt	46	48
National Salt pf	78	80
National Tube	43	44
National Tube pf	92	93
Otis Elevator	20	25
Otis Elevator pf	86	90
Royal Baking Powder pf	94	95½
Rubber Goods Mfg	27¾	28¼
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	79	80
Sloss-Sheffield	28	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf	68	70
Standard Oil of New Jersey	491	493
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	83½	84
American Air Power	35	50
American Cotton		50
Arizona Lead	10¼	10½
Asphalt Company of America	12¾	13¼
British Columbia Copper	10	11
Chicago & Alton sub	104	106
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	40	55
Electric Vehicle pf	85	95
*Electro-Pneumatic assessment paid	1	1¾
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	22½
General Carriage	7⅛	7¼
Illinois Transportation	23	31½
*Markeen Copper	6	7
Mexican 5s	97	98
New York Transportation	9¾	10¼
New England Transportation	6	6½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	10¾	21
St. Louis subs	128	130
Retsof	26	84
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	13	13½
Superior and Boston Copper	1-16	⅛
Tennessee Copper	13¾	15
Trust Company of America	199	201
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	24	28

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	220	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	375	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	84	86
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	68	75
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	88	92
Nassau Electric 4s	88	92
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	27½	28
New Orleans Traction pf	100	102
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	29	31
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115¼	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	108	111
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	31½	32½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	105	106½

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	72	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	108	109
Consolidated Gas of Newark		55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds		103
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	38	40½
Denver Gas 5s		82
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	38	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co., 1st 6s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	38	43
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York	300	305
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	21	22
New England Gas & Coke bonds	74	76
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	54	58
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	95	
Standard Gas, New York, pf	125	
Standard Gas rights	1⅞	2
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock		15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	102	105
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	106

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	27	30
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	90	93
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	65	68
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	94
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	39	40
Union Ferry bonds	100¼	101

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	51	53
Barney & Smith	10	13½
Barney & Smith pf	90	95
Barney & Smith bonds	103	106
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7½	
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	30	35
Cramps' Shipyard	80	83
General Chemical	59	
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	116	119
Lorillard Company pf		110
Standard Coupler		
Trenton Potteries	40	43
Trenton Potteries pf	6	10
Union Typewriter	50	55
Union Typewriter 1st pf	24	28
Union Typewriter 2d pf	110	118
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	122
Worthington Pump pf	98	100

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	105	107
Iron Steamboat		3
Iron Steamboat bonds	55	60

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.04	.04
Andes	.09	.09
Belcher	.10	.10
Best & Belcher	.22	.22
Bullion	.04	.04
Caledonia	.49	.47
Challenge Con.	.18	.18
Chollar	.26	.26
Confidence	.60	.61
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.45	1.35
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.10	.10
Gould & Curry	.22	.22
Hale & Norcross	.39	.39
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Con.	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.02	.02
Mexican	.31	.29
Occidental Con.	.17	.17
Ophir	.69	.65
Overman	.06	.06
Potosi	.27	.26
Sav. Belcher	.16	.16
Sierra Nevada	.03	.03
Standard	.43	.43
Syndicate	2.75	3.00
St. Louis	.05	.05
Union Con.	.07	.08
Utah Con.	.27	.26
Yellow Jacket	.03	.03
Silver bars	.23	.22
Mexican dollars	50¾	50¾
Drafts, sight	47⅛@48¼	47⅛@48¼
Telegraph	.12½	.12½
	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 15.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	42¾	42½	40¾	41½
Alamo	16⅞	17¼	17¼	18
Anaconda	42½	44	42	44½
Anchoria	72	80	80	85
Argentum	18	21	18	21
Bankers'	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
Battle	34½	35½	34½	35
Blue Bell	12	13	12	14
Colo	245	258	240	250
Columbine	19	20⅜	19½	19⅜
Consolidated	16	16¼	15⅜	16¼
Damon	27⅜	28	25⅜	26
Elkton	120	121	119½	120⅞
El Paso	34½	35	34½	35
Findlay	14⅜	15	14⅜	15
Fleece	31	31	25	31
Garfield	16	16¾	15⅝	16½
Gibson	20	26	20	20
Gould	32½	33½	32½	33
Isabella	13⅞	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞
Independence	34	50	50	51
Jackpot	58½	59	59¼	60
King	100	101	100	101
Moon Anchor	71	73	70	73
Matoa	28	30	28	30
National	11⅝	12	11⅜	11½
Ophir	60	70	60	63
Pharmacist Con	14	14⅜	13⅞	14
Pinnacle	27⅜	27¾	28	28¼
Portland	235	239⅞	235	236
Raven	83	85	84	84⅞
Rawlings	29½	32	30	32
Rosa	61½	65	61	62
Sovereign	14½	14⅝		14⅝
Tornado	47½	50	49⅜	49½
Union	43½	43¾	43⅛	43¼
Vindicator	155	165	155	165
Work	31	32	28¾	30¾
Zenobia	22	22¾	22	22¾

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$283,423,821
Gold reserve	226,101,788
Net silver	13,225,716
United States notes in the Treasury	17,884,719
Treasury notes of 1890	2,020,253
Total receipts this day	2,020,253
Total receipts this month	21,942,222
Total receipts this year	306,735,717
Total expenditures this day	1,685,000
Total expenditures this month	21,980,000
Total expenditures this year	285,746,560
Deposits in National banks	96,648,039
Silver bullion	94,895
National bank notes received for redemption	418,722
Government receipts from customs	808,577
Internal revenue	1,333,834
Miscellaneous	77,821

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A dividend has been declared by the Buffalo Hump Mining Company.

Advance subscriptions are reported to be very satisfactory for the $2,800,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. sinking fund twenty-year gold bonds of the American Hide and Leather Company. The subscription books will be opened on Wednesday and closed at 3 P. M. on the same date or earlier.

HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION FUND.

Charles Lanier, 17 Nassau Street, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following additional contributions to the collections now in progress:

FROM BANKERS AND BROKERS.

By auxiliary. Richard J. Cross, President; August Belmont, Treasurer.

J. P. Morgan & Co.	$1,000
Charles Lanier	500
A. Belmont & Co.	250
Harvey, Fisk & Sons	250
Speyer & Co.	250
Maitland, Coppell & Co.	250
L. Von Hoffman & Co.	250
E. C. Benedict & Co.	250
Lazard Freres	250
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	250
Redmond, Kerr & Co.	250
J. & W. Seligman	250
Vermilye & Co.	250
Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.	150
Hallgarten & Co.	150
F. S. Smithers & Co.	150
Van Emburgh & Atterbury	100
Strong, Sturgis & Co.	100
Edward Sweet & Co.	100
John I. Waterbury	100
Post & Flagg	100
John Munroe & Co.	100
Muller, Schall & Co.	100
Western Nat. Bank	100
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co	100
Blair & Co.	$100
Probst, Wetzlar & Co.	100
Charles Head & Co.	100
Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co	100
Moore & Schley	100
Kountze Brothers	100
De Koppet & Doremus	100
Simon Borg & Co.	100
Asiel & Co.	100
Henry De Koppet	100
H. B. Hollins & Co.	100
James Loeb	100
George Coppell	100
George T. Bliss	100
William P. Bliss	100
Morris K. Jesup	100
Richard J. Cross	50
Kessler & Co.	50
Hollister & Babcock	50
Jones, Maury & Co.	25
Tower & Sherwood	25
James K. Gracie	25
Lee, Livingston & Co.	25
N. W. Harris & Co.	25
Sutro Bros. & Co.	25
Prince & Whiteley	25
G. A. M.	25
Cash	25

FROM CHEMICAL, DRUG, AND DYE STUFFS TRADES.

By auxiliary. John L. Riker, President; Adolf Kuttroff, Treasurer.

J. L. & D. S. Riker	$50
William Pickhardt & Kuttroff	50
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.	50
Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co	50
W. R. Peters & Co.	50
C. H. Boehringer & Soehne	50
General Chemical Co.	50
E. Hill's Sons & Co.	25
Heller & Merz Co.	25
John J. Keller & Co.	25
C. Bischoff & Co.	25
Thurston & Braidich	25
Lehn & Fink	25
Wing & Evans	25
E. Fougera & Co.	25
John Campbell & Co.	25
Victor Koechl & Co.	25
McKesson & Robbins	25
Schieffelin & Co.	25
Abram De Ronde & Co	25
Berlin Aniline Works	25
Grasselli Chem. Co.	25
Dillon & Co.	25
Kalle & Co.	25
Parke, Chemical Co.	25
Chas. Pfizer & Co.	25
A. Klipstein & Co.	25
Elmer & Amend	20
Stamford M'f'g Co.	20
Otto Hann & Bro	15
James Lee & Co.	10
Geisenheimer & Co.	10
Claflin, Redington & Co	$10
E. L. Kalbfleisch & Son	10
Charles H. Phillips Chemical Co	10
W. A. Ross & Bro.	10
William D. Phillips	10
B. P. Ducas Co.	10
Fuerst Bros. & Co.	10
Heller, Hirsh & Co.	10
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Maclagan	10
Stone & Ware Co.	10
Hall & Ruckel	10
Hairway Dyewood & Extract M'f'g Co.	10
Scherlag & Glatz	10
Parke, Davis & Co.	10
Read, Holliday & Sons	10
Charles Cooper & Co.	10
Max Zeller	10
Henry M. Rau	10
Upjohn Pill & Granule Co.	10
Bruen, Ritchey & Co.	10
Warren Chemical & Manufacturing Co.	10
Fairchild Brothers & Foster	10
Welch, Holme & Clarke Co	10
Henry Klein & Co.	10
Lawrie & Co.	5
F. Schroeder	5

Run on a North Tonawanda Bank.

NORTH TONAWANDA, N. Y., Jan. 15.—A run began on the State Bank last Friday and continued to-day. Cashier Benjamin L. Rand said this morning that there was no danger of the bank closing owing to the rush. "I am confident," he said, "that we can withstand any demand that may be made on the bank. Bank Examiner Clark visited the State Bank last week and found it in satisfactory condition." Mr. Rand said the run was started through baseless rumors as to the condition of the bank. More money, he added, had been deposited up to noon than had been withdrawn.

H. Walter Webb Goes South.

H. Walter Webb, formerly Third Vice President of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, has given up the house at 25 East Sixty-ninth Street leased by him from Elihu Root, and has gone to his cottage at Thomasville, Ga. He will remain there till Spring.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Jan. 15, 1900.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
112	115	10	Adams Express	112	112	112	112	
12¾	13	855	Am. Car & Foundry	12⅞	13	12½	13	
50	60	325	Am. Car & Found. pf.	60	60	50⅞	59⅞	-1¼
33	35¼	280	American Ice	35½	35½	33⅛	33⅛	-1⅝
32½	33½	1,310	American Cotton Oil	32½	33½	33	33	-¼
14½	15	828	American Linseed	13½	14⅞	13½	14⅞	+1⅜
53¾	53⅞	1,010	American Linseed pf.	53¾	54⅝	52¾	53⅜	-1
37¼	37½	600	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	37⅜	37⅝	36⅞	37¼	
87	88	120	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	87⅞	87⅞	87⅜	87⅜	-½
40⅝	40¾	13,035	American Steel & Wire	47½	47½	45¼	46⅝	-1⅜
89½	90	650	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	90½	90½	89	89½	-½
116¼	116½	74,120	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	117	117⅝	113⅜	116⅝	-½
28⅝	29	1,800	American Tin Plate	29¼	29¼	28⅝	28¼	-1⅜
81	82	10	Am. Tin Plate pf.	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	
96¾	97	24,560	Am. Tobacco, ex div.	97	97½	95½	96¾	-1⅜
133	138	20	Am. Tobac. pf., ex div.	139	139	139	139	
39⅜	40	810	Anaconda Copper	39⅜	40	38⅝	39⅝	
19½	19⅝	360	At., T. & S. F.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	-⅛
59⅜	59⅞	9,447	At., T. & S. F. pf.	60	60	59	59⅜	-½
58½	58⅝	15,140	Baltimore & Ohio	59½	59½	57⅞	58⅝	-½
74⅜	75	4,017	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	73½	73½	74¼	74⅜	-1⅛
67⅞	68¼	34,403	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	68	69⅛	66¾	68	-¾
144½	145	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	145	145	145	145	-⅝
49	50	20	Canada Southern	50	50	50	50	
92¾	93	100	Canadian Pacific	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	+⅝
29¾	29½	9,447	Chesapeake & Ohio	29½	29½	29¼	29½	-⅛
120⅝	120⅞	7,525	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	121¼	121¼	119⅞	120⅜	-⅛
39	39⅝	300	Chicago Con. Traction	39½	39⅝	39½	39⅝	+⅝
120	124	100	Chi. & East. Ill	121	121	121	121	-3
12¼	12½	1,000	Chicago Great West	12¼	12¼	12	12¼	+¼
73¾	74	115	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	73¾	73⅝	73¾	73¾	+¼
15	16	466	Chi., Ind. & Louis	14½	15	14	15	-⅛
116¾	117⅛	4,200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	117½	117½	116⅝	116⅞	-⅛
170	172	55	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	170½	171	170½	171	
159½	160¼	300	Chicago & Northw	159	159½	159	159½	-1½
105¼	105½	1,520	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	106	106	105	105¼	-1
60½	61	810	C., C., C. & St. L.	61	61	60¼	60⅞	+⅜
42⅞	43	110	Colorado Fuel & Iron	43	43	43	43	-⅛
5¼	5½	100	Colorado Southern	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	-¼
42¾	43¼	740	Col. Southern 1st pf.	43	43	42¾	43	+2
14¼	15½	145	Col. Southern 2d pf.	14½	14½	14½	14½	-½
16	17	110	Col. & H. C. & Iron	15	15	15	15	-1
188	190	210	Consolidated Gas	190	190	190	190	-½
31⅜	31¾	2,910	Continental Tobacco	31¾	31⅝	31	31¼	-1¼
84	84¼	1,155	Continental Tobac. pf.	84½	84¼	83⅜	84	-1¼
113⅞	116	120	Delaware & Hudson	114½	114½	114½	114½	-1
175	177	100	Del., Lack. & West	176	176	176	176	-½
68	68¼	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	
13½	14¼	150	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	13¼	13½	13½	13½	-¼
5	5¼	400	Dul., S. S. & At.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+⅜
32	32½	300	Erie 1st pf.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	+⅝
103⅞	104½	600	Erie Tel. & Tel.	104	104¼	104	104¼	+¼
50	50¼	11,601	Federal Steel	51	51	49	50¼	-1¼
73	73½	604	Federal Steel pf.	73	73¼	72¾	72¾	-1⅛
154	154¼	400	General Electric	122¼	123½	122½	123½	+½
50	50⅞	30	Glucose Sugar Ref.	50¾	51	50¾	51	
31¼	33¼	100	Hocking Valley	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+1¼
58¾	59	580	Hocking Valley pf.	59	59	58¼	58¼	-1¼
111½	112	20	Illinois Central	112½	112½	112½	112½	
23	24	350	International Paper	23½	23⅝	23¼	23½	-⅜
6⅞	6¾	100	International Paper pf.	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	-⅛
10	12	100	Kanawha & Michigan	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	+½
79¾	80¼	2,964	Louisville & Nashville	80¼	80¾	79⅝	79⅞	-⅛
92	92¼	10,120	Manhattan Con	93¼	93½	92	92⅜	-1⅝
164	165	20,352	Met. Street Railway	164	166	159¼	164	-1¾
11	11	885	Mexican Central	11½	11⅜	10¾	10⅞	-⅝
60	60	100	Minn. & St. Louis	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	+⅝
93¾	93¾	3,045	Missouri Pacific	40⅝	40⅝	39¼	39⅜	-⅝
40	40	100	Mobile & Ohio	40	40	40	40	
36¼	36⅜	100	National Biscuit Co.	36¾	36¼	36¼	36¼	-⅞
105½	106	98	National Lead Co. pf.	105½	105¼	105	105	-¼
42	42½	500	National Steel	42	42½	41½	41½	-¾
155	155	155	National Steel pf.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	-1
139	139	1,510	New York Central	133⅜	133⅜	133	133⅜	-⅛
24	24	2,650	N. Y., Ont. & West	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	-¼
23⅞	23⅞	1,280	Norfolk & Western	24	24	23¾	23¾	-¼
68½	69	550	Norfolk & West. pf.	68½	69	68½	69	-½
14	14¼	600	North American	14	14	14	14	-½
51⅞	51⅝	1,760	Northern Pacific	51⅞	51⅞	51¼	51¼	
44½	44½	1,760	Pacific Mail	44½	44½	43	43⅜	-⅜
129¾	130	1,691	Pennsylvania R. R.	129¾	129¾	129	129¼	-¼
25⅜	25⅝	10,207	Penn. R. R., rights	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝	-⅛
103	103¼	3,780	People's Gas, Chicago	104	104	102¾	103¼	-⅝
2¾	3	450	Peo., Dec. & Evans	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
77⅜	80	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	-1⅝
58⅝	58¼	840	Pressed Steel Car	58	58¼	58	58	-⅛
17	17⅜	100	Reading	17½	17½	17¼	17½	-¼
49⅞	50	3,440	Reading 1st pf	51	51	49⅝	49⅞	-⅛
26	27	300	Reading 2d pf	26¾	26¼	26¼	26¼	-¼
19⅜	20¼	1,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	19¾	20¼	19⅜	20	-¼
6	6½	100	St. J. & G. I.	6	6	6	6	-½
9	9¼	100	St. L. & San Fran.	9	9	9	9	-½
32½	33¼	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	32⅞	33⅜	32⅜	32¾	+¼
10	10¼	150	St. Louis Southw.	10	10	10	10	-½
24⅜	25	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	25	25	25	25	-½
37¼	37¼	14,165	Southern Pacific	37⅝	37⅝	37	37⅜	-⅛
11¼	11⅝	1,700	Southern Railway	11½	11¼	11¼	11¼	
53⅜	54½	1,948	Southern Railway pf.	53¾	53¾	53¼	53⅜	-½
9¼	9⅜	245	Standard R. & T.	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+¼
82⅜	83¼	1,250	Tenn. Coal & Iron	84	84¼	82	83	-2½
15	15½	900	Texas Pacific	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½	+⅛
123	127	735	Third Avenue	120⅜	123½	120½	123¼	+¾
136	138	100	Twin City R. T. pf.	137	137	137	137	
244	245	410	Union Bag & Paper	22¾	23	22¾	23	-1½
73½	74	10	Union Bag & Paper pf.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	
46¼	46¾	10,050	Union Pacific	46¼	46¼	45¾	46	-⅝
74¼	74⅜	1,615	Union Pacific pf.	74¼	74½	74	74½	

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Building at Broadway and Walker Street—Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

The southwest corner of Broadway and Walker Street is to be the site of a new fifteen-story building, to be erected by Henry Corn. The plot includes 395 to 399 Broadway, 50 by 100, and 61 Walker Street, adjoining at the rear; about 25 by 100. Robert Maynicke is the architect of the new structure, and work upon it will be begun on Feb. 1.

This property, which is now occupied by old buildings, was bought only recently by Mr. Corn from Peter J. Merrick, through Frederick Southack & Co., and title will pass in about two weeks. Yesterday a building loan on the property for $400,000 made by Mr. Merrick with Mr. Corn was placed on record.

Berry & Trenholm have sold for Mary Steers to a client, for about $70,000, the five-story flat at the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-second Street; also, for Joseph F. Stier, for about $47,000, the three four-story single flats 426, 428, and 430 West Fifty-eighth Street.

Kahn & Baumann have sold for William H. Hall, Jr., for $29,000, the five-story double flat at 62 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 25 by 100. The flat 58 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 19.6 by 100, taken by Mr. Hall in part payment, has been resold by him for cash.

Edward Polak has sold for the Northern Improvement Company to G. C. Pepe the dwelling 4447 Park Avenue, near One Hundred and Eighty-second Street.

According to a deed recorded yesterday, Bird M. Robinson and another are the buyers of the Hartley apartment house, at the southwest corner of Central Park West and One Hundred and Ninth Street, sold recently by Hallahan & Ahearn. The consideration is stated as $375,000.

William Wetterer transferred yesterday to Gibson Putzel the property 538 Broadway, 25.3 by 124.10.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Thomas C. Smith.

104 East Eighty-fifth Street, 25.6 by 102.2, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Jacob Rauth.....$25,516

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Abraham A. Joseph, referee, 576 and 578 East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, south side, 98 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 50 by 99, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $4,105.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Robert H. Bergman, referee, Avenue D, Unionport, southeast corner of Fourteenth Street, 108 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,305.

By Herbert A. Sherman, partition sale, William J. A. McGlin, referee, 832, 883, and 834 Washington Street and 32 and 34 Little West Twelfth Street, being the southeast corner of those streets, 69.2 on Washington Street by 81.10 on Little West Twelfth Street by 32.11 by 60.2, leasehold, two-story brick buildings.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 236 West Fifty-fourth Street, for a two-story brick dwelling and stable, 25 by 100.5; T. S. Kenny, owner; Thomas Walker of 123 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $8,000.

Southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, for a seven-story brick flat, 100.11 by 94.8; Hugo Hoeffler, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $250,000.

Alterations.

No. 300 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, to a seven-story brick flat, with stores, 45 by 95; C. S. Brown of 59 Liberty Street, owner; T. H. Van Tine, architect; cost, $300.

No. 240 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, to a seven-story brick flat, 35 by 95; C. S. Brown, owner; T. H. Van Tine, architect; cost, $200.

No. 307 East Sixty-fifth Street, to a five-story brick flat, 25 by 76; Peter Hapsinger of 307 East Sixty-fifth Street, owner; John Hauser, architect; cost, $200.

No. 726 Broadway, to a four-story and basement brick hotel; estate of Henry Hilton, owner; John H. Browne, architect; cost, $100.

H. McK. TWOMBLY SELLS LOTS.

Disposition of Old St. Luke's Property Satisfies Adjoining Owners.

The action of certain property owners in West Fifty-fifth Street against H. McK. Twombly and St. Luke's Hospital has been amicably settled, it is reported, by the sale of the property purchased by Mr. Twombly from the hospital to John S. Kennedy. It is understood that Mr. Kennedy will build a modern fire-proof dormitory on the lots. It will conform generally in style of architecture to the other buildings on the south side of the street. It will be used by the pupils and teachers of a girls' school.

This change is said to be satisfactory to the residents near by. When Mr. Twombly purchased the two lots early last Summer it was reported that he contemplated building a large private stable on them. The property owners adjoining protested, and then went into court. Van Schaick, Norton & Quinby were retained as counsel, and an action was commenced in the Supreme Court against Mr. Twombly and the Trustees of the hospital. It was alleged that when the property was divided into lots the Trustees had agreed to restrict the class of buildings which should be erected on them. Stores and stables were especially barred.

Mr. Kennedy, it is understood, paid $100,000 for the two lots, and the attorneys for the plaintiffs in the above-mentioned action are the authority for the statement that Mr. Kennedy has signed an agreement not to erect either stables or stores on the lots. They further say that he will erect the dormitory on the lots some time during the Spring.

Mr. Kennedy, in answer to an inquiry yesterday, replied: "I know nothing about the previous controversy over the lots. It is true that I have purchased them, and I may erect dwelling houses on them."

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Jan. 15.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 60.11 ft s of 153d st, 19.6x100; Jacob Shipsey to Carrie S. Wyatt.....

BAILEY AV, w s, 499.9 ft s of Boston Road, or 150 ft s of 150th St, runs w 148.9x525 x s 23.4 x e 51.5 to avenue x n 226.6; Eugene W. Varian to Frederick M. Denton, 1-12 part.....1

BOSTON ROAD, s e s, 50 ft n of 165th St, 59.8x98x50x130; Gerardus P. Wynkoop and others, executors, to Bernard C. Murray.....600

BRADHURST AV, e s, 74.11 ft n of 148th St, 25x75; Caroline D. Camp to Charles M. Camp.....

BRADHURST AV, e s, 24.11 ft n of 143th St, 25x75; Caroline D. Camp to Charles M. Camp.....1

BROADWAY, 535, e s, 25.3x124.10x23.7x124.10; William Wetterer to Gibson Putzel.....

CEDAR AV, w s, 164.6 ft n of 177th St, 17.7x101.2; Mary A. Walker to Ernest Weber, Jr.....1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 106th St, 100.11x100; Edward Hallahan and Martha Ahearn to Bird M. Robinson and another.....5,250

CHRISTOPHER ST, 117, 25x90.6; Christopher St, n s, 169 ft e of Hudson St, 25x91; Isidor Jackson and wife to Israel Lippmann and another.....375,000

CHRYSTIE ST, 168 and 170, e s, 49.9x82x50x82; Louis Lese to Nathan Cohen.....1

CLINTON AV, n w s, part of Lot 101, map of village of Morrisania, 18.1x137; Arthur Webermann to Eugene M. Bowman.....

COOPER AV, s e corner of Grand St, 100x100; Sarah Barnett to M. J. Regina Dillon.....2,000

GREENWICH ST, 92, and 15 Rector St; John Melchers and another, executors, to Patrick McCarthy.....800

HANCOCK ST, w s, 168.10 ft s of Columbus Av, 18.8x100; Lillie Ruckert to Sarah F. Cahill.....41,000

HEWITT PL, s w corner of Macy Pl, 94.9x100; Joseph Kallsher and another to William Walnwright and another.....1,775

HOUSTON ST, s s, 50 ft w of Wooster St, 25x95; Samuel Woolf to Robert S. Levy.....9,090

INTERVALE AV, 965, 25x100; Joseph D. Jennings to Mary Jennings.....1

LOT 49, map of villa sites of Green, Owens & Gelsten at Throgg's Neck; Maria V. McCoy to Francis De R. Wissmann.....

LOT 70, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Daniel Dillon.....1

LOT 80, map of part of Harlem Commons, 25x102.2; Patrick Reynolds to John Kriete.....100

LOT 212, map of Van Nest Park—Edward J. Cahill to Lillie Ruckert.....1

MADISON AV, 1,511, n e corner of 103d St; Henry Pohalski and others to Charles Flank.....1,000

MERCER ST, 91, w s, 25x125; Henry C. Eno and wife to Abraham Boehm and another.....100

PARK AV, w s, 50.6 ft n of 116th St, 75.3x90; Reuben H. Underhill, referee, to James S. Newburn.....1

PARK AV, e s, 134.2 ft n of 92d St, 16.10x80; David McClure, referee, to Charles F. Vollmer.....

SCOFIELD AV, s s, 200 ft w of Main St, runs s 108.3x w 100x n 108.3 to avenue x 100; Daniel S. Fell to Timothy Collins and wife.....1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 86.2 ft s of 152d St, 25x90.8; Arthur J. Foster to Nellie E. Andrus.....

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 86.2 ft s of 152d St, 25.6x85.3x25x90.8; Nellie E. Andrus and another to Gertrude H. Ryder.....

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 86.2 ft s of 152d St, 25.7x85.3x25x90.8; Lena Steindler to Gertrude H. Ryder.....

TREMONT AV, n s, Lot 57 and s w ½ Lot 58, Map 71, lots of Kingsland estate; Frank Pisek and wife to Abraham S. Gilbert.....1

UNION AV, 769, w s, 116.8 ft n of 156th St, 16.8x65.2; Thomas McIlvaine to Abraham Harrison.....5,250

UNION AV, 769, w s, 116.8 ft n of 156th St, 16.8x65.2; Samuel Cohen to Thomas McIlvaine.....4,000

UNION AV, 769, 16.8x65.2, and Lafontaine Av, s e corner of 180th St, new lines, 162.8x100x147.10x101.1; Leopold H. Anspacher and another to Thomas McIlvaine, quit claim.....4,850

UNION AV, e s, 84.3 ft s of 168th St, 50.1x97.5x30x97.2; Edward D. Farrell to Maggie Noulett.....1

WEST END AV, n w corner of 67th St, 25.5x80; Elliphalet W. Tyler to William and Anna M. Stubenbord.....100

WEST END AV, w s, 19.5 ft s of 71st St, 17x82.10; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Calvin A. Stevens and another, executors, &c.....1

WEST FARMS ROAD, n s, adjoining land of Methodist Episcopal Church, runs e 19.10 ft to Silver St x e 17.7x n 78.4x s 76.6 to beginning; M. J. Regina Dillon to Sarah Barnett.....18,000

2D AV, 1,621, w s, 25x81.8; Charles Flank and wife to Henry Pohalski.....800

2D AV, 2,016, e s, 25x75; Arnold Adler to Albert Seligman.....26,000

2D AV, 1,760, e s, 25x80; Francis J. Schnugg to Morris Kahn and another.....1

3D AV, e s, 140.1 ft n of 146th St, 25x97.7 x25x109.11; John Reidenbach to Joakim Jones, ½ part.....

11TH AV, n w corner of 67th St, 25.5x80; David McClure, referee, to Elliphalet W. Tyler.....800

1ST ST, 71, s s, 20.2x35.10x —x33.2; Susan A. Martin and others to Conrad Kaltenbach and wife.....15,200

37TH ST, 530 and 532 West, —x98.9; Sabina Goldstein to Marks Jukinsky.....Exchange

37TH ST, 530 and 532 West, —x98.9; Marks Jukinsky to Isidor Wolff.....

44TH ST, 152 West, 20.4x100.4; Stephen E. Hayes and others, by guardian, to Eugene C. Ludin.....9,000

81ST ST, 75 and 425 ft w of Central Park West, 25x204.4 to 82d St; Annie J. Gruner to Peter Doelger, Jr.....17,500

82D ST, 200 West, s w corner of Amsterdam Av, 86.11x27.2x87x27.2; Lizzie A. Steers and another to Albert J. Adams.....12,775

94TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 3d Av, 49.6x100.8x irregular; Edwin Baldwin, referee, to Katie Deegan.....

100TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of Park Av, 150x100.9; Harriet Overhiser and another to Abraham Smith.....4,000

100TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of Park Av, 150x100.9; Abraham Rutt to Bessie Ruth.....

106TH ST, n s, 55 ft e of Manhattan Av, 20x100.11; Mary A. Hessells and another to Francis Hessells.....1

106TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.11 Pantaleon Candidus to Antoinette M. Ockert and another.....

109TH ST, 318 West, 22x100.11; Joseph A. Farley to James A. O'Gorman.....1

112TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Charles Ast and another to Jacob Schwarz.....

113TH ST, s s, 25.6 ft e of Madison Av, 19.6x100.11; Hannah Westheimer, widow, to George Hammond.....

115TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; William H. Hall, Jr., to Hannah Westheimer.....

117TH ST, 320 West, 26.3x100.11; Andrew J. Kerwin, jr., to Elizabeth A. Shewell.....1

117TH ST, 132 West, 25x100.11; Catherine Young to Thomas Coen.....1

118TH ST, s s, 316 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Edward Oppenheimer and another to Lydia Lange.....

129TH ST, s s, 358 ft e of 8th Av, 42x99.11; Jeremiah Flanagan to William C. Flanagan, ½ part.....

133D ST, s s, 229 ft w of Willow Av, 10.8x100; Joseph Gierschevski to Martha Gierschevski.....

134TH ST, 820 East, 25x99.10; James T. Barry to Margaretha Metzmeier.....4,700

135TH ST, 708 East, 16x100; Albina V. Mann to Cora A. Coffin.....

135TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Lincoln Av, 50x100; Bernhard Fein to James S. Herrman, trustee.....

136TH ST, s s, 318.9 ft e of Willis Av, 18.9x100; Edward D. Bertine to Theo M. Bertine.....

145TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 19x99.11; Zeleman Adams to Henry S. Van Duzer.....

154TH ST, s w corner of Melrose Av, 25x100; Maggie Noulett to Edward D. Farrell.....

161ST ST, 507 West, 25x99.11; James Robertson to Philip M. Somers.....

161ST ST, s s, 139.10 ft w of Union Av, 19.10x101.1; Christine Nafis to Christine Thi.....

161ST ST, s s, 139.10 ft w of Union Av, 19.10x101.1; Jacob Uhl and wife to Christine Nafis.....

161ST ST, s w s, 200 ft n w of Elton Av, 50x100; Theresa Goldsmith to Timothy Sullivan.....

163TH ST, n s, 53.4 ft w of Clinton Av, 33.6x106.6x33.3x104.4; Clinton Av, w s, 132.4 ft n of Boston Road, runs s 31.6x w irregular x n 31.1x88.2 to beginning; Margarethe and Herrman Strese to Henry Engel and wife.....

173D ST, s s, 60.6 ft e w of Audubon Av, 16.6x50; Timothy F. Sullivan to Elizabeth Mulligan.....1

Recorded Leases.

ARNDTSTEIN, Moser, to Hyman Buslowitz; Willett St, 85 and 87, 5 years.....$5,500

CHILDS, Rebecca, and another, executors, to Morris Safran, Grand St, 91, 3 years.....2,600

CORN, Henry, to Raphael Tuck & Sons Company; 5th Av, 122 and 124, and 2 West 18th St, and 5 and 7 West 17th St, fifth loft, 5 years.....7,500

CORN, HENRY, to Kaufmann & Strauss Company; 5th Av, 122 and 124, and 2 West 18th St, and 5 and 7 West 17th St, sixth loft, 5 years.....

HENCKEN, Henry, to Manhattan Hygeia Ice Company; 25th St, 425 and 427, 5 years.....7,500

KANTROWITZ, Nathan, to Salvatore Loungo; 113th St, 351 East, 3 years.....540

JACOBS, James, to Henry Glandof; Grand St, 580, 3 years.....480

LOEWENSTEIN, Benjamin, to Jack Livingston; 2d Av, 934 to 940, s e corner of 155th St, 1 year.....1,000

O'NEILL, Mary to Samuel Schonzirt; Bayard St, 6, 3 years.....2,450

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, Albert J., to Joseph F. Stier; 454 Amsterdam Av, 5 years.....480

BARTOW, Maria L., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 22 West 37th St, 3 years.....20,000

BELL, William H., and others, to The Franklin Savings Bank; 421 West 54th St, 1 year.....5,000

BOEHM, Abraham, and Lewis Coon to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Mercer St, w s, 76.1 ft s of Spring St, installments.....2,500

BOWMAN, Eugene M., to Thomas H. Beuchle, trustee; 208 East 106th St, 5 years.....65,000

BRAENDER, Philip, to the German Savings Bank; 118th St, s s, 182 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year.....1,850

CENTRE, H. Livingston, to Hudson City Savings Institution; 769 9th Av, 5 years.....20,000

CHALMERS, Sophie L. and George, to William G. Wood and another, executors, &c., 109th St, s s, 146.3 ft e of Tiffany St; also Fox St, s s, 74.7 ft s of 169th St; Kelly St, w s, 87.6 ft n of 167th St, 3 years.....16,000

CLARK, Henry S., to Edward E. Black; Inwood Av, s e corner of 169th St, 3 years.....

COFFIN, Cora A., to Henry Holt; 708 East 135th St, 2 years.....4,000

DAVIS, James P., and wife to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 29, map of St. Raymond Park, 5 years.....1,588

COELHO, Caroline de P., to Terrence H. and Hanora Forrest; Rogers Place, w s, 333.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years.....5,250

COEN, Thomas, to Agnes M. Carberry; 117th St, s s, 350 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years.....440

COLAHAN, Ellen, to Patrick H. Dalton; 324 St, s s, 195 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year.....

COX, Honora M., to William H. Carpenter; Lexington Av, w s, 60.5 ft n of 54th St, ½ year.....3,500

DEGAN, Katie, to American Mortgage Company; 94th St, n s, 275 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year.....5,500

DEMPSEY, Thomas F., to the George Bechtel Brewing Company; 620 Water St, n w corner of Gouverneur St, saloon lease, demand.....1,000

EMERY, John J., to Bowery Savings Bank; 68th St, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years.....10,000

EUSTACE, Thomas, to Peter Doelger; 61 South St, saloon lease, demand.....150,000

FARRELL, Patrick S., to Peter Doelger; 282 Hudson St, saloon lease, demand.....4,200

FELDMAN, Elias, to Louis Manheim; 93 to 97 Cherry St, demand.....3,500

FLANK, Charles, to Solomon Jacobs; 1,511 Madison Av, installments.....5,000

GOLDBERG, Abraham, to Louis Stoka; 152 Ridge St, re-recorded, 1 year.....5,400

GORDON, Frank W., and others to Edward S. Prince; Park Av, s e s, 225 ft s w of 182d St, demand.....1,350

HERTER, Peter J., to Thomas H. Bauchle, trustee; 208 East 106th St, 5 years.....600

HERTER, Peter J., to Thomas H. Bauchle, trustee; 208 East 106th St, 5 years.....15,500

HUNEKE, Meta C., to the Bank for Savings; Lexington Av, w s, 100.11 ft n of 97th St, 5 years.....10,500

JONES, Joseph F., to Anthony Smyth; Ogden Av, e s, 150 ft n of 164th St, 1 year.....12,000

KARPAS, Ray, to Charles E. Scott; 226 West 16th St, 3 years.....6,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Robert S. Morrison and others, trustees, &c.; 235 6th St, 3 years.....23,000

KEARNEY, Bridget, to William Braun; 106th St, n s, 250 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 1 year.....28,000

KEIL, Edward, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 82d St, n s, 246 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years.....6,500

KOCH, Henry, to George Ehret; 2,504 8th Av, demand.....1

KOPELANSKY, Samuel, and Herman Kronenberg to Daniel J. Griffith; 101st St, s s, 180 ft w of Park Av, 5 years.....7,500

KOPELANSKY, Samuel, and Herman Kronenberg to Margarette E. Griffith; 101st St, s s, 205 ft w of Park Av, 5 years.....1

KOPELANSKY, Samuel, and Herman Kronenberg to Calman Rouse; 101st St, s s, 180 ft w of Park Av, demand.....20,000

KRIETE, John, to Peter R. Weiler and another, executors, &c.; 80th St, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, also gore in rear, 5 years.....20,000

LANGE, Lydia, to Edward Oppenheimer and another; 128 West 118th St, 5 years.....9,000

LIBMAN, Fajbush, to Georgiana C. Stone; 139 Eldridge St, 5 years.....17,000

LIPPMANN, Israel, and Robert Friedman to Isidore Jackson and another; Christopher St, n s, 109 ft e of Hudson St and lot adjoining, 1 year.....15,000

LUDIN, Eugene C., to George Wiley; 152 West 44th St, 5 years.....10,000

MERRITT, Katherine F., to the American Savings Bank; Arthur Av, new line, e s, 170.6 ft s of 176th St, new lines, and three adjoining lots, (four mortgages,) 3 years, each.....25,000

McCARTHY, Patrick, to Julia B. Freeman; 92 Greenwich St, 5 years.....6,500

NEALE, Eliza, to Anna M. Smith; Marion Av, w s, adjoining and s of Lot 142, map of part of Benjamin Berrian's Ferm, 3 years.....25,000

NOULETT, Maggie and John, to Edward D. Purcell; Union Av, e s, 84.3 ft s of 168th St, 2 years.....2,500

PATI, Pasquale, and wife to Elizabeth Finelte; 240 Elizabeth St, installments.....3,500

PETTERSON, Bella, to Leila H. B. Kissam; Grand Av, w s, 50 ft s of Wadsworth Av, 5 years.....1,500

PHILLIPS, N. Taylor, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 414 West 23d St, 1 year.....3,500

POWELL, Seneca D., to Fifth Avenue Bank; 40th St, s s, 210 ft w of 5th Av, ¼ year.....6,000

REINSCHMIDT, Lena, to Wilhelmina Zerbi; Simpson St, w s, 227 ft n of Lyon St, 3 years.....1,200

ROESCH, John, to Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 245 Houston St, 2 years.....1,500

ROWE, Joseph, to Peter Doelger; 2,178 5th Av, demand.....9,500

RUTH, Abraham, and Harriett Overhiser and another; 100th St, n s, 120 ft w of Park Av, 1 year.....3,500

RUTH, Abraham, to Isaac M. Bernstein; 100th St, n s, 120 ft w of Park Av, 1 year.....32,000

SHEWELL, Elizabeth A., to William A. Martin; 320 West 117th St, 1 year.....4,500

SIMPSON, Martha J., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 227 West 38th St, 5 years.....1,000

SIMS, Lillian M., to Philip Kleeberg; 332 West 72d St, 1½ year.....15,000

STEERS, Lizzie A. and Henry, to Joseph F. Stier; 58th St, s s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 3¼ years.....5,000

STEERS, Lizzie A. and Henry, to Joseph F. Stier; 58th St, s s, 245 ft w of 9th Av, 3¼ years.....7,500

STENGER, Martha, to George Herbener; Lexington Av, w s, 75.11 ft n of 97th St, 3 years.....7,500

STEURER, Elizabeth, to Anna M. Steurer; Kelly St, e s, 115 ft s of 165th St, 1 year.....16,000

STUBENBORD, William, and wife to Emilie H. Roth; West End Av, n w corner of 87th St, 3 years.....11,250

SULLIVAN, Timothy F., to Theresa Goldsmith; 161st St, s w s, 300 ft n w of Elton Av, 3 years.....400

SULLIVAN, Emma, to John Daily.....1

TAYLOR, William J., to Nathan Steinam; 1st Av, e s, 25.8 ft s of 93d St, 1 year.....100

TOWER, Joseph T., to Bowery Savings Bank; 687 and 689 Broadway, and 250 to 252 Mercer St, 2 years.....2,000

VOLLMER, Charles F., to George Ehret; Park Av, e s, 134.2 ft n of 92d St, 1 year.....175,000

WAINWRIGHT, William, and John Higgins to John Kalisher and another; Macy Place, s w corner of Hewitt Place, 1 year.....100

WEBER, Ernest, jr., to John W. McIntyre; Cedar Av, w s, 164.6 ft n of 177th St, 2 years.....100

WESTHEIMER, Hannah, to Arlington C. Hall; 115th St, n s, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years.....3,600

WITTE, Carl H., or George H., and wife to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Lexington Av, w s, 25.11 ft n of 97th St, 1 year.....625

WRIGHT, Fred W., and wife to John H. Stoddart; Riverview Terrace, w s, 148 ft s of Powell Place, 5½ years.....750

ZOELLER, Henriette, to Samuel and Jacob Kahn; 82d St, n s, 346.10 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years.....13,000

ZOELLER, Henriette, to Samuel and Jacob Kahn; 82d St, n s, 346.10 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years.....400

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAKER, Seward, to John W. Bolton.....1,500

BARBIG, Edward, to John A. Murray.....Nominal

BRILL, William S., to Paul J. and Max Byck.....1

COWPERTHWAIT, Josephine N., trustee, to Josephine N. Cowperthwait, guardian.....Nominal

FORREST, Terrence L., and wife to John Burns.....$13,000

FUNK, Charles and August, to Isaac Butler.....1,550

GLADDING, Thomas S., to Ella C. Cott..900

GRUNDLER, Joseph and Elise, to John and Louis Hetterich.....2,000

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY to Sarah C. Reilly.....4,000

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY to Sarah C. Reilly.....400

JARMULOWSKY, Sender, to Barnett Steinberg.....600

KNIGHT, Gilbert N. and Margaret, to Josephine L. Wells.....1

LEVY, Louis, to John H. Hurt.....2,000

LEVY, Louis, to John H. Burt.....2,000

LEVY, Marks, to Louis Levy.....Nominal

LEVY, Marks, to Louis Levy.....Nominal

MAYER, Andrew, to Charles H. Friedrich and another, trustees.....Nominal

RAPP, Samuel, and another to Henrietta Rapp.....Nominal

READ ESTATE TRUST COMPANY, trustee, to Rhoda H. Nichols.....2,750

SCHIFFER, Henry, to Leopold Beyer..4,000

STILLWELL, Nelson D., to John F. Steeves.....14,000

SULLIVAN, Emma, to John Daily.....100

THE FIDELITY AND DEPOSIT COMPANY of Maryland to Lewis Z. Bach.....300

WALKER, Alexander, to James Livingston.....Nominal

WALSH, Annie M. and James, executors, &c., to Catherine A. Walsh.....Nominal

1,500

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV s w corner of 179th St, 25x92; John Dahlmeyer against John Shea, owner and contractor.....

BROOK AV, s e corner of 171st St, 100x100; Overbaugh & Camp against Leopold Fiducia, owner and contractor.....25

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 108th St, 100.11x100; Rossman & Bracken Company against Richard D. Greenaich and William W. Graham Company, owners and contractors.....730

DAWSON ST, n s, 100 ft w of Union Av, 100x100; Heil Brothers against Holmes & Smith, owners and contractors.....4,200

HENRY ST, 243 and 245; Rider-Ericsson Engine Company against Samuel Barkin, owner and contractor.....100

WASHINGTON, AV, 1,073 to 1,077; John Dahlmeyer against John Immel, owner and contractor.....225

1ST AV, e s, 50.8 ft n of 91st St, 100x100; Peter Androvett against Wolff Reis and Louis Halpern, owners and contractors.....60

3D AV, 1,517 and 1,519; James R. Sayre, Jr., & Co. against Jacob Sommer, owner and contractor.....87

6TH AV, 372; F. A. La Roche & Co. against the Roosevelt estate, owner; the Chase Electric Construction Company, contractor.....270

Calendar for Tuesday, Jan. 16.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Collector's causes. (jury.)

15897—Boker vs. Erhardt.
17560—Same vs. same.
18213—Same vs. same.
17644—Lorsch vs. same.
18097—Lorsch vs. same.
13324—Ballin vs. Magone.
18803—Strauss vs. Erhardt.
17940—Weiller vs. same.
17282—Des Brisay vs. same.
17767—Des Brisay vs. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66 Post Office Building.

Motions in bankruptcy.
In re N. Y. & Westchester Co.
In re Upper N. Y. City Water Co.
In re N. Y. City District Water Supply Co.
In re Samuel Rubenstein.
In re Louis E. Eisen.
In re William M. Campbell.
In re Frank T. Nealy.
In re Solomon Bamberger.
In re Tobias Kamelhor.
In re George Heyman.
In re Robert S. Moore.
In re Lipke Brothers.
In re Jacob Falkenberg.
In re Beaukfein & Deltz.
In re Louis A. Prince.
In re Albert B. Hilton.
In re William Black.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 196, 198, 191, 983, 172, 173, 200, 202.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

48—Doll vs. Coogan.
83—Henderson, Hull & Co. vs. McNally.
53—Johnson vs. Haws.
90—Scott vs. Eng. News Pub. Co.
74—Steinson vs. Board of Education.
65—Stokes vs. Stokes.
84—Hallahan vs. Webber

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts.—Beekman, P. J.; Giegerich and O'Gorman, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Appeals from the Municipal Court.

1—Textile Pub. Co. vs. Smith.
2—Hammett vs. Norton.
12—Porter vs. Hollingsworth.
20—Marchello vs. Aste.
23—Schulman vs. Xc-Gowan.
27—Dean vs. Gilmore.
28—Stait vs. Union Ry.
30—Cooperson vs. Poillon.
51—First Nat. Bank of Ft. Worth, Texas, vs. Am. Ex. Nat. B'k
12—Tucker vs. York.
18—In re Turell.
In re Lawrence.
13—Walsh vs. Brady.
92—Brush vs. O'Brien.
00—Stapleton vs. Met. St. Ry.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts.—Beekman, P. J.; Giegerich and O'Gorman, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

32—Levy vs. Wolf.
35—Berstein vs. Hurley.
36—Hughes vs. Smith.
39—Gross vs. Townsend.
42—Menzies vs. Harlem Bridge Association.
45—Rothenberg vs. Tilarsky.
50—Fallon vs. Farber.
56—Sadowitz vs. Doane.
62—McSwegan vs. Ashley Eng. Co.
7212—Same vs. same.
6443—Sloane vs. same.
8278—Vought vs. Erhardt.
11447—Loewenthal vs. Hedden.
12018—Same vs. same.
12343—Same vs. Magone
14857—Same vs. same.
17485—Same vs. Erhardt
18220—Same vs. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66 Post Office Building.

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In re N. Y. & Westchester Co.
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In re Solomon Bamberger.
In re Tobias Kamelhor.
In re George Heyman.
In re Robert S. Moore.
In re Lipke Brothers.
In re Jacob Falkenberg.
In re Beaukfein & Deltz.
In re Louis A. Prince.
In re Albert B. Hilton.
In re William Black.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Supreme Court of the United States:

156—James A. Farquhar, owner, &c., appellant, vs. the United States, appeal from the District Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina.—Decree reversed and cause remanded with directions to enter a decree restoring the vessel and cargo, or if they have been sold, the proceeds of the sale, but without damages or costs. Opinion by Justice McKenna.

268—S. H. Clark et al., receivers, &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. the City of Kansas City, Kan., et al., in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice McKenna.

393—Henry Bolin, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Nebraska, in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Nebraska.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Brown. Dissenting, Justice Harlan.

172—The City of New Orleans, petitioner, vs. John G. Warner.—Decree of Nov. 13, 1899, vacated and set aside. Announced by Justice Brown.

172—The City of New Orleans, petitioner, vs. John G. Warner; on writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana, with a direction to comply with the decree of the Circuit Court of Appeals. It is further ordered that this decree be entered nunc pro tunc, as of March 13, 1899. Opinion announced by Justice Brown.

44—Lindsay & Phelps Company, plaintiff in error, vs. John H. Mullen et al.; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Brewer; dissenting, Justices Peckham, Harlan, Brown, and White.

30—Sterling R. Holt et al., appellants, vs. The Indiana Manufacturing Company; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded, with a decision to dismiss the bill. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

232—William J. Shank et al., appellants, vs. George R. Bidwell, Collector of Customs. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

67—Original—The State of Louisiana, complainant, vs. the State of Texas et al.—Demurrer sustained and bill of complaint dismissed with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller. Justice Harlan, Justice Brown, and Justice White concurred in the result.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

325—The New York Life Insurance Company, petitioner, vs. Frank E. Dingley, administrator, &c. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit denied.

463—The Mechanics' Savings Bank, petitioner, vs. the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company, administrator, &c. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit denied.

19—May Hays, appellant, vs. the United States. —Motion for leave to withdraw certain original papers denied without prejudice.

168—Henry L. Mitchell, Governor, &c., et al., appellants, vs. Charles Furman, as administrator, &c., et al.—Motions to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing of the cause on its merits.

260—The Pittsburg and Lake Angeline Iron Company, plaintiffs in error, vs. the Cleveland Iron Mining Company et al.—Motions to dismiss postponed to the hearing of the cause on its merits.

305—Mary Louise Kenaday, executrix, &c., plaintiff in error and appellant, vs. Arabella D. Sinnott et al.—Motions to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing of the cause on its merits.

440—Abner T. Bowen, petitioner, vs. the Needles National Bank et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit denied.

481—The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company et al., appellants, vs. the Inter-State Commerce Commission.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument Feb. 26 after the case already set for that day.

484—Turet Steamship Company, (Limited,) claimant and petitioner, vs. A. G. Hallet et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit granted.

483—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, petitioner, vs. W. H. Whitehead et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit denied.

489—Harry Plummer, as executor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Bird S. Coler, Controller, &c.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument Feb. 26, after the cases already set down for that day.

Original—Ex-parte: In the matter of A. J. Saggs et al., petitioners.—Ordered that notice of this petition be served on counsel for appellee in No. 138.

360—Charles F. Champion, appellant, vs. John C. Ames, United States Marshal.—Motion to advance submitted by Solicitor General Richards for the appellee.

176—Edward B. Wesley, appellant, vs. Howard P. Eells.—Motion on behalf of J. D. M. Shaw for leave to file brief and make argument herein submitted by W. A. Haber in support of motion, and by William H. L

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat, tidy girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; good city references. McCarthy, 323 West 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent chambermaid; will do plain sewing; several years' references. 138 West 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS or PARLOR-maid.—Can be seen at present employer's, Thursday noon. Address 400 West End Av.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By educated young woman as companion to elderly lady or children; references exchanged. E. B. T., 147 West 7th St., Erie, Penn.

Cooks.

COOK.—By Scotch Protestant, as competent cook; best references; can be seen at present employer's, 315 West 71st St., Wednesday, between 10 and 1 o'clock.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; understands French, German, and American cooking in the latest style; best references. 536 5th Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook; city or country; understands all kinds cooking; good reference. 446 West 33d St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; by day or week; city reference. Rear 308 East 26th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; city or country; best city reference. 431 West 31st St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Will go out by day in private families; will go out of city if desired; day, $2; fit guaranteed. M. McCabe, 221 West 42d St.

DRESSMAKING.—Home; by day; evening dresses a specialty. M. Lynch, 232 West 15th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID or NURSE.—By North German as lady's maid or nurse to grown children with family going to Europe. Johanna Krug, at present employer's, 246 Central Park West.

MAID.—By a refined woman (widow) as maid; neat sewer; willing and obliging; best reference. Mrs. Browne, 348 West 14th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; take family washing home; moderate prices. 217 West 31st St.; ring Dorn's bell.

Nurses.

NURSE or MAID.—By young Protestant French girl as nurse or maid; neat sewer; well recommended. 635 Lexington Av., care Mrs. Poirot.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; finishing dresses, repairing, alterations, and also curtains and cushions. Seamstress, 773 Amsterdam Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a girl as first-class waitress or parlormaid; good city reference. A. M., Box 372, Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—A lady leaving town wishes to obtain a situation for her waitress, whom she recommends highly. Call Tuesday at 20 West 54th St.

Miscellaneous.

AMANUENSIS, &c.—Rev. Dr. Houghton, 1 East 29th St., desires to obtain a position for a refined and cultivated Southern lady; amanuensis, housekeeper, companion, reader.

ATTORNEY, FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE, wants position to assist older practitioner. C. A., 33 West 31st St.

EMBROIDERY, &c.—Rev. Dr. Houghton, 1 East Twenty-ninth St., asks work at home for cultivated Southern matron; embroidery, fine needlework, correspondence, or other home work.

UPHOLSTERESS.—Curtains, portieres, and all kinds of fancy articles done; city or country; best references. Mme. Thiercel, 70 West 142d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Colored; in a private family; a first-class driver, and thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; as the family is giving up horses last employer can be seen, and full particulars be given. E. H., 124 East 63d St.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a speciality; new ticking and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone 907 Columbus.

PAINTER, &c.—By painter, paper hanger, and decorator; work for private or landlords; references. Donsbach, 829 1st Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Competent waitress and parlormaid; must be neat plain sewer; in small private family; German preferred; references required. Call from 10 to 2 at 116 East 36th St.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter wanted; only those competent to keep books need apply; state experience, also salary. J. G., Box 142 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

SOLICITORS WANTED FOR THE "MEMOIRS of Dwight L. Moody," written by his son and assisted by Ira D. Sankey. Published with the authority of Mrs. Moody and family; only book indorsed or authentic. Demand enormous. Harvest-time for agents. Large profits; credit given; freight paid. Address The Dominion Company, Dept. L, Chicago.

WANTED—Salesman, to call on butchers and grocers; must be well educated. Moneyweight Scale Co., 142 Chambers St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AKIN, ETHAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ETHAN AKIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 East Main Street, Amsterdam, New York, on or before the first day of July next.

Dated New York, the 22d day of December, 1899.

SUSAN AKIN,
LOUIS AKIN,
HELENA A. MIX,
PAUL C. AKIN,
THERSON AKIN,
ETHAN AKIN, Jr.,
Administrators, &c.

W. BARLOW DUNLAP, Attorney for Administrators, 31 East Main St., Amsterdam, N. Y. d26-1aw6mTu

GALLAGHER, ALIDA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALIDA A. GALLAGHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of William J. Fanning, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of January, 1900. MARY A. AUMACK, Administratrix. WM. J. FANNING, Atty. for Administratrix, 31 Nassau Street, B. M., N. Y. City. ja16-1aw6mTu

SIEFKE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SIEFKE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of March next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of August, 1899. HENRY SIEFKE, Jr., Executor. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Esq., Attorney for Executor, No. 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. au29-1aw6mTu

SMITH, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Whitehall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of November, 1899. SHERMAN HOYT, Executor. GERRIT SMITH, Attorney for Executor, 43 Wall Street. n21-1aw6mTu

YOUNG, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. YOUNG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of November, 1899. MINNIE K. YOUNG, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, N. Y. City. n14-1aw6m21tTu

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—HENRIETTA HOPPOCK, plaintiff, against JOSEPH D. JENNINGS, Thomas Hutton, Mary Hutton, his wife, (name Mary being fictitious, real name unknown;) John Maeder, tenant, (name John being fictitious, real name unknown;) John Roberts, tenant, (name John being fictitious, real name unknown;) John Gedolice, tenant, (name John being fictitious, real name unknown;) Thomas Hyde, tenant, (name Thomas being fictitious, real name unknown;) William Miller, tenant, (name William being fictitious, real name unknown;) George Gerhardt, tenant, (name George being fictitious, real name unknown;) Frank Frost, tenant, (name Frank being fictitious, real name unknown;) Henry Rain, tenant, (name Henry being fictitious, real name unknown;) Charles H. Pfluger, The R. E. Parsons Company, Taylor & Co., Virgil B. Gibney, William C. Rogers receiver of the Rogers & Sherwood Printing Company; the Bourbon County Distilling Company, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Oct. 9, 1899.

MORRIS P. FERRIS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Post Office address same as office.

To the defendants, Thomas Hutton and Mary Hutton, his wife, (the name Mary being fictitious, real name unknown):

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the County Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House of said county, on the 11th day of December, 1899.

MORRIS P. FERRIS,
Attorney for the plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d12-1aw6wTu

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I., OF THE SUPreme Court, held at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the 23d day of October, 1899.—Present: Hon. Henry M. Bookstaver, Justice.—In the matter of the application of the Directors of the Riverside Building and Loan Association for a voluntary dissolution.

On reading and filing the petition of Marshall W. Scriven, William W. Bridgeman, William M. Hodge, Eugene L. Lockwood, Frank T. Brown, John M. Sweeney, and John A. Anderson, as Directors of the Riverside Building and Loan Association, a corporation created under the laws of the State of New York, having its principal office located in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, and the schedules thereto annexed, verified by the petitioners on the 11th day of October, 1899, with due proof of service of a copy of said petition and schedules, and a copy of this order and notice of application therefor on Honorable John C. Davies, Attorney General for the State of New York, and on motion of William Langdon, attorney for the petitioners, it is

ORDERED, That all persons interested in the said corporation show cause before M. Clelland Milnor, Esq., counsellor at law, who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is further

ORDERED, That a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the time hereinbefore fixed for showing cause in The New York Times, printed in the City of New York, and also in The New York Law Journal, published in the City and County of New York. Enter,

H. W. B.,
J. S. C.

To the Creditors, Shareholders, and all other persons interested in the Riverside Building and Loan Association:

Take notice, that the foregoing is a copy of an order made in the above entitled proceeding, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on October 23d, 1899.

WILLIAM LANGDON,
Attorney for Petitioners,
5 Beekman St., N. Y. City. ja9-1aw4wTu

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,006.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JONAS BERNSTEIN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Jonas Bernstein of the City of Mount Vernon, County of Westchester, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Jonas Bernstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 15th, 1900.

NO. 1,860.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH E. BRADY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Joseph E. Brady of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Joseph E. Brady was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 15, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK L. HUNNINGHAUS and CARL LINDEMANN, individually and as partners of the firm known as HUNNINGHAUS AND LINDEMANN, Bankrupts. No. 15.

To the creditors of Frederick L. Hunninghaus and Carl Lindemann, individually and as partners of the firm known as Hunninghaus and Lindemann, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of August, 1898, the said Frederick L. Hunninghaus and Carl Lindemann, individually and as partners of the firm known as Hunninghaus and Lindemann, filed their petition in this court, praying, among other things, that they may be adjudged by a decree of the courts voluntary bankrupts, and that they may have certificates of discharge from all their debts provable under an act, entitled "an Act to establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy" throughout the United States," approved July 1st, 1898. The said petitioners now ask that they may be allowed to withdraw said petition, &c., and that the proceedings herein may be dismissed.

Notice is hereby further given that you may show cause, (if you see fit,) at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the twenty-fifth day of January, 1900, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, why the said prayer of said petitioners should not be granted and such further order made in the matter as may be just and proper.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, January 11, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AMUND JOHNSEN, Bankrupt.—No. 72.

To the creditors of Amund Johnsen of the City and County of New York, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the Trustee herein has filed his reports, stating that all of the property set forth in the schedules of the bankrupt filed herein has been sold, and after all the incumbrances thereon were paid no surplus came into the hands of the Trustee, and that there are no assets of said bankrupt's estate procurable or discoverable.

Notice is hereby further given that you may show cause, (if you see fit,) at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the twenty-fifth day of January, 1900, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the said creditors may show cause, if they see fit, why the said accounts should not be approved, and such further order made in the matter as may be just and proper.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, January 11th, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID BRECHER, Bankrupt. No. 1,923.

To the creditors of David Brecher of the City of New York, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1899, the said David Brecher, of the City of New York, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee, Number 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, County, and State of New York, on the twenty-fifth day of January, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 15th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of E. BERRY WALL, Bankrupt.—No. 1,739.

To the creditors of E. Berry Wall of the City of New York, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1899, the said E. Berry Wall of the City of New York was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, County and State of New York, on the twenty-fifth day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, January 8, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LEON WELTISCH, Bankrupt. No. 1,864.

Notice is hereby given that Leon Weltisch, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 15th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Jan. 15th, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN D. QUACKENBOS, as executor of the last will and testament of LOUISE B. QUACKENBOS, deceased, plaintiff, against HENRY B. MEAD and others, defendants.

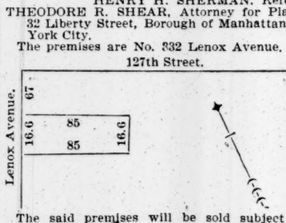
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the fifth day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the seventh day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Lewis J. Phillips, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue, (as widened and now established by law,) distant sixty-seven feet southerly from the southeasterly corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; and running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and part of the way through another party wall, eighty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue sixteen feet and six inches; thence westerly and again parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and part of the way through another party wall eighty-five feet to Lenox Avenue; and thence northerly and along the easterly line of Lenox Avenue sixteen feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less—the boundary lines on each side running along the middle lines of the said party walls.—Dated New York, January 15, 1900.

HENRY H. SHERMAN, Referee.

THEODORE R. SHEAR, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The premises are No. 332 Lenox Avenue, 127th Street.



The said premises will be sold subject to a mortgage for $13,000 and interest thereon from May 26, 1899, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,516.75-100, with interest from the fourth day of January, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $151.37-100, with interest from January 5, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $270.49-100 and interest.—Dated New York, January 15, 1900.

HENRY H. SHERMAN, Referee.

ja16-2aw3wTu&F&F7

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —E. CAROLINE KOPPER, plaintiff, against MARGARET G. KOPPER, Jr., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 22d day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

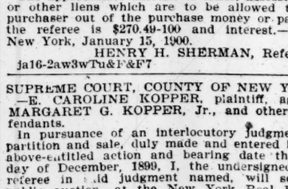
All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of West End Ave., distant southerly thereon forty-four feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Ninetieth with the westerly side of West End Avenue; running thence westerly parallel with Ninetieth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety feet; thence southerly and parallel with West End Avenue, twenty feet; thence easterly again parallel with said Ninetieth Street, and part of the distance through another party wall, ninety feet to the said westerly side of West End Avenue; and thence northerly along the same twenty feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known by the street number 615 West End Avenue.—Dated New York, December 26th, 1899.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

MORRIS PITNAM STEVENS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. C.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: Its street number is 615 West End Avenue:



The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $25,000.00, with interest at 5% due thereon from February 25th, 1899, which mortgage will be due February 25th, 1902. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $588.23, and interest.—Dated New York, December 28th, 1899.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

d29-2aw3wF&Tu&ja19

REFEREES' NOTICES.

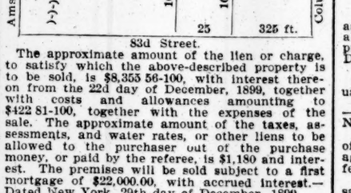
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE RAUCHFUSS, plaintiff, against LOTTIE M. FOWLER, ELLEN BYRNES, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, and located in Section Four, on Block 1,214, on the land map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-third Street, distant three hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Eighty-third Street with the westerly side of Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue; thence running northerly, and part of the way through a party wall and on a line parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block, and on a line parallel with Eighty-third Street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, and again on a line parallel with said Columbus Avenue and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the said northerly side of Eighty-third Street, and thence easterly, and along the said northerly side of Eighty-third Street, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, and being now known by the street number 135 West Eighty-third Street, in the said city, and being a part of the same premises conveyed to the said George Rauchfuss by Nellie F. Brennan and husband by deed dated November 19, 1891, and recorded on the same day in Liber Eight, Page 241 of Section Four of Block Series of Conveyances, in the office of the Register of the City of New York, together with all the gas fixtures, carpets, window shades, and other personal property appertaining to the said premises and belonging to said defendant Ellen Byrnes, and also being the same premises conveyed to the said defendant, Ellen Byrnes, by the said plaintiff, George Rauchfuss, by deed bearing even date with said mortgage, and which mortgage was also given to secure part of the consideration money of said premises, and also, together with all the right, title, and interest of the said defendant Ellen Byrnes, of, in, and to a certain party wall agreement made between Thomas J. Brennan of the one part, and Mark P. Brennan of the other part, dated August 28, 1890, and recorded on the same day in Liber 2,308, Page 441 of Conveyances in said Register's office.—Dated New York, December 29, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 621 Broadway, New York City, New York. The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is No. 135 West 83d Street, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,355.56-100, with interest thereon from the 22d day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $422 81-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,180 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $22,000.00, with accrued interest.—Dated New York, 29th day of December, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

ja2-2aw3wTu&F&ja24

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JAMES EVERARD, plaintiff, against MICHAEL J. CALLAHAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

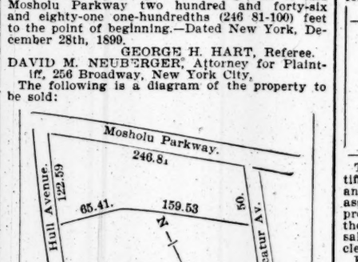
All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward of the City of New York and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the southwesterly corner of Decatur Avenue and the Mosholu Parkway, running thence southwardly along the westerly side of Decatur Avenue fifty (50) feet, thence westwardly parallel with Suburban Street one hundred and fifty-nine and 33-100 feet to an angle, thence westwardly at right angles to Hull Avenue sixty-five and forty one-hundredths (65 40-100) feet to the easterly side of Hull Avenue, thence northwardly along the easterly side of Hull Avenue one hundred and twenty-two and fifty-nine one-hundredths (122 59-100) feet to the southerly side of the Mosholu Parkway; thence southeasterly along the southerly side of said Mosholu Parkway two hundred and forty-six and eighty-one one-hundredths (246 81-100) feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, December 28th, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

DAVID M. NEUBERGER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 256 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amounts of the liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,413.24, with interest thereon from the 26th day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $309.35, with interest from December 26th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $945.40-100, and interest.—Dated New York City, December 28th, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

d29-2aw3w&ja19

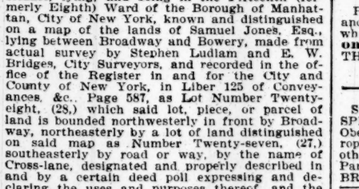
BROADWAY, NO. 652.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—ALLEN D. M. DEFANDORF, plaintiff, against WINIFRED I. SICHEL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 13th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Fifteenth (formerly Eighth) Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, known and distinguished on a map of the lands of Samuel Jones, Esq., lying between Broadway and Bowery, made from actual survey by Stephen Ludlam and E. W. Bridges, City Surveyors, and recorded in the office of the Register in and for the City and County of New York, in Liber 125 of Conveyances, &c., Page 587, as Lot Number Twenty-eight, (28,) which said lot, piece, or parcel of land is bounded northwesterly in front by Broadway, northeasterly by a lot of land distinguished on said map as Number Twenty-seven, (27,) southeasterly by road or way, by the name of Cross-lane, designated and properly described in and by a certain deed poll expressing and declaring the uses and purposes thereof, and the conditions and limitations affecting the same, made and executed by said Samuel Jones and Cornelia, his wife, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, in Liber 71 of Conveyances, Page 18, and southwesterly by a lot of ground distinguished on the aforesaid map as No. 29, and contains twenty-nine feet in width in front and rear, and one hundred and thirty feet in length on each side, and known and distinguished as Number 652 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, December 18th, 1899.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.
Bond St.



All taxes and assessments and water rates which are liens or encumbrances on the premises above described at the time of the sale thereof will be paid by the referee or allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money.

The premises above described will be sold subject to a lease, dated October 22nd, 1894, made between Wilson L. Defendorf and others to Robert Lindheim. Such lease being for the term of ten years, commencing February 1st, 1895, at a rental of $10,000 per year, payable in equal monthly installments in advance, and Croton water rent. Tenant allowed $50 annually for roof repairs.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, December 18th, 1899.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

MOSES ESBERG, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff.
EDWARD RUSSELL, Esq., Attorney for defendant Matilda Cleland.
ARMOUR C. ANDERSON, Esq., Attorney for defendants Joshua Kantrowitz et al.
EMANUEL ESCHWEGE, Esq., Attorney for defendants Wilson L. Defendorf et al.
DAVID E. GROSSMAN, Esq., Attorney for defendant Winifred I. Sichel.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—PETER L. O'NEILL, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Catherine O'Neill, deceased, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH B. McCLURE and others, defendants.

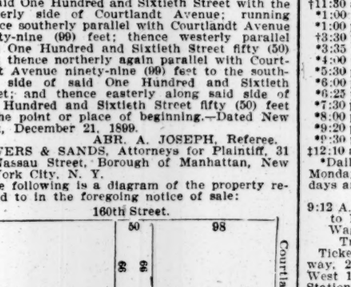
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 7th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the certain lease, term of years and leasehold premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

A lease made by John Jacob Astor to Michael Lawless and his assigns, bearing date the 16th day of August, 1880, and recorded in the office of the Register of New York County, on the 23rd day of August, 1880, in Liber 1548 of Conveyances, Page 398, and the leasehold premises thereby granted are bounded and described as follows, to wit: All those certain lots of ground situate, lying, and being in the eastwardly side of Washington and the southerly side of Little Twelfth Streets, in the Ninth Ward of the City, County, and State of New York, and being taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Washington Street by the southerly line of Little Twelfth Street, and running thence southwardly along said line of Washington Street sixty-nine feet two and three-quarter inches; thence eastwardly and at right angles or nearly so to the said line of Washington Street, sixty feet two and one quarter inches; thence northwardly to the southerly line of Little Twelfth Street, thirty-two feet eleven inches, and thence westwardly along said line of Little Twelfth Street eighty-one feet ten inches, to the point or place of beginning, be the same more or less, together with the buildings thereon erected, and any renewal or right of renewal of said lease, subject, however, to all existing sub-leases of said property.—Dated New York, December 8th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

HENRY B CULVER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property granted by lease and leasehold premises and buildings erected thereon to be sold. Five stores or buildings, the street numbers being Nos. 832, 833, and 834 Washington Street, and Nos. 32 and 34 Little Twelfth Street, all erected upon a single lot; the lease is a single lease of the whole tract:



The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, assessments, or other liens upon said premises is about $800, which will be allowed out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.—Dated December 8th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby postponed to January 16th, 1900, at the same hour and place.

WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.

NOS. ..... EAST 160TH ST., BOROUGH OF the Bronx.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—HENRY W. GILBERT, plaintiff, against MARGARET REDICAN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 16th day of January, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by McVickar and Company, auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

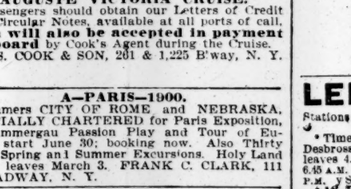
All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixtieth (160th) Street, distant ninety-eight (98) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of said One Hundred and Sixtieth Street with the westerly side of Courtlandt Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Courtlandt Avenue ninety-nine (99) feet; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Sixtieth Street fifty (50) feet; thence northerly again parallel with Courtlandt Avenue ninety-nine (99) feet to the southerly side of said One Hundred and Sixtieth Street; and thence easterly along said side of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 21, 1899.

ABR. A. JOSEPH, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $4,015.58, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $85.29. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $19,934.83. The sale of the said premises is to be made free and clear.

ABR. A. JOSEPH, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys. d26-2aw3wTu&F&ja16

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON $2.50 VIA THE NEW ROUTE

TO NEW HAVEN, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON.

NEW HAVEN LINES.

NARRAGANSETT BAY LINE.

CARRIERS AS POST OFFICES

New Plan for Registering Letters Goes Into Effect.

Postmen Can Be Held Up in the Streets or at Houses, but the Mail Must Be Ready for Them.

The new Post Office arrangement by which persons living above Fifty-ninth Street in Manhattan, in the Bronx, and in the residential sections of Brooklyn may have letters registered by letter carriers went into effect yesterday. The scheme is being tried by the Post Office Department in various large cities with the hope of increasing the postal revenue and accommodating the public. The idea of thus making each letter carrier a sort of walking branch Post Office or sub-station has been awaited with considerable interest, especially by the carriers, who see in the innovation the necessity of putting an extra pocket in their already much subdivided uniforms and an addition to their duties, which they assert are already sufficiently onerous.

Carriers are required to accept letters for registering when delivering mail or when hailed in passing. Thus if a man in walking along the street suddenly becomes possessed of a burning desire to register a letter he may hold up a passing carrier, and the two may effect a registry on the spot, providing the hailer resides within the limits of that particular carrier's route. The system was not designed for this particular highway contingency, however, but was designed to appeal to the citizen at home.

The carrier, however, is protected in many ways from the effects of an abuse of the new system. He may be hailed, waylaid, held up, or otherwise detained by would-be senders of registered letters, but not for long. His schedule over his route, under the new conditions, resembles somewhat that of a limited express train in that the stops are to be for the smallest fraction of time. He is forbidden to make oral explanation of the new system, to indulge in any discussion whatever with patrons in regard to registration in general, to register letters free, advance money or stamps to pay postage, or to make change.

The letter must be ready in every respect when the carrier appears, for he is forbidden on pain of dismissal to wait even the fraction of a minute longer than is necessary to write the receipt. This latter act it is believed will consume quite enough time, especially in cold weather.

The carriers of all the up-town Post Offices went out on their rounds in the morning each heavily armed with the tools for registering letters on the highways and byways. These consisted, in the first place, of a book about the size of a bankbook, containing printed forms. On these forms are spaces for the number of the letter, the date, name, and address of sender, and the person to whom the letter is addressed, the carrier's name and number, and the trip number. These blanks must be made out in triplicate by means of carbon paper. Each carrier was further provided with a large stock of cards explaining fully the new system, one to be handed to any applicant who happened to be inclined to discuss the question.

The open-air registration of the first day was extremely light. The honor of receiving the first letter, it is believed, belongs to Carrier Patrick Coffee of Branch Station I, at Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street. Coffee started on his rounds at 6:15 o'clock and had just reached Ninetieth Street when he was surprised to see an elderly woman standing on a stoop waving a letter at him. Coffee suspected registration at once and pulled up in front of the woman with a jerk as if he was already behind time and hadn't a moment to wait. The applicant was ready for him, however, and her letter fulfilled all requirements. Coffee slowly and painfully unslung his satchel, removed his gloves, and drawing his blankbook began his outdoor office work. He got through with the job, and just as the woman was about to discuss registration in general she was startled to see him gather headway and proceed on down the street at a brisk pace. When Coffee turned his duplicate blank into the office the address expert had to be called to decipher his hurried handwriting and signature.

A good many people stopped letter carriers in the streets and inquired vaguely about registering letters. The carriers, without slackening speed, gave out the card of explanation, which read as follows:

Post Office Department,
Washington, D. C.

To the Public:

In giving to residents of cities the advantage of having their letters registered at their own door, the provisions of the "eight-hour law," as applied to carriers, make it necessary for the department to exact certain requirements, which, though easy of fulfillment, are, nevertheless, imperative.

1. Only letters can be registered; and they must be ready in every respect when the carrier calls, for he is forbidden, on pain of dismissal, to wait even a fraction of a minute longer than is necessary to write the receipt.

2. Every letter must be inclosed in an envelope strong enough to safely carry contents, and be in perfect condition. The envelope must bear name and address of sender, name of addressee and his Post Office address, and have the postage and registry fee prepaid, either with stamps attached or in money, the exact amount to be paid to the carrier. The writing on envelope must be plain and legible.

If you have failed to comply with any of these requirements, the carrier is obliged to refuse your letter and hand you this card. If it be properly prepared, he will register the letter on his next trip.

Your receipt will be written by him and show the amount of money paid him for postage and fee when stamps are not attached to your letter. If there be a surplus, it will be returned from the Post Office.

Carriers are forbidden to make oral explanations or engage in discussions with patrons, to register letters free, to advance money or stamps to pay postage, or to make change. This card shows plainly their duty in every case, and the rules laid down in it must be strictly complied with.

If it be found that your letter is unmailable for any cause when it reaches the Post Office, you will be notified direct.

The registry fee for letters, foreign and domestic, is 8 cents in addition to full postage.

POSTAGE RATES.

Domestic letter rate, 2 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof. This rate applies to the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Puerto Rico.

Foreign letter rate, 5 cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof. This rate applies to letters for Cuba and Hawaii; but letters addressed to persons in the service of the United States at those places, which show the branch of the service to which the addressee is attached, require the domestic letter postage only.

A cable-car gripman had some difficulty in avoiding running down two men on Columbus Avenue late yesterday afternoon. The men proved to be a citizen in plain clothes and a letter carrier. They were standing in the middle of the street, the postman wildly endeavoring to write out a registration blank on his knee.

TO HELP EAST SIDE POOR

Capt. F. Norton Goddard to Distribute Coal and Flour.

At the annual meeting of the East Side Republican Club of the Twentieth Assembly District, held in the clubhouse at 217 East Thirty-fourth Street last night, Capt. F. Norton Goddard, the district leader, who presided, announced his intention of distributing coal and flour to the needy poor of the district, beginning to-day and continuing throughout the Winter.

Capt. Goddard said that, while times were good, there were some who had not shared in the general prosperity. To those he purposes distributing certain necessaries, he said, and while he intends to defray all the incidental expenses himself, he said that he would need the assistance of the district Captains to successfully carry out the scheme.

Capt. Goddard will give to each of the election district Captains a number of tickets bearing coupons, part of which will be for flour and the remainder for coal. Persons in need of aid will apply to the Captains, who will investigate the applications. If the applicants are worthy tickets for what they need will be given to them. The tickets will be in the form of orders on dealers with whom contracts have been made.

Report of Cooper Union for 1899.

The annual report of Cooper Union for 1899 shows that the total revenue was $58,489.78, of which $5,337.50 came in donations. The interest on endowment funds amounted to $31,463.25 and the rents $20,879.64. The expenditures amounted to $59,087.09, of which $38,624.89 went for salaries of teachers, lecturers, and other expenses immediately connected with the educational work, and the remainder was used in the maintenance of the building. The permanent endowment fund was increased by $300,000 from Andrew Carnegie and $50,000 from John E. Parsons.

THE CITY'S NON-CHURCHGOERS

Miss Helen F. Clark Says If People Knew the Growth of Anarchy in the Slums They Would Tremble.

Miss Helen F. Clark, Director of the mission at 21 Mott Street, was the speaker yesterday at the Methodist preachers' meeting at 150 Fifth Avenue. Her theme was "The Religious Condition of New York City." She said in part:

"On Manhattan Island there are nearly 5,500 people to every Protestant church. Only about 7 per cent. of the population are members of Protestant churches, and that is a loss of about 1 per cent. since the census of 1890. There has not been an actual loss in numbers, but the difference in percentage is due to the steady stream of foreigners who keep rushing in.

"In Greater New York there are 1,300,000 persons without any religious affiliation at all. That is 100,000 greater than the population of Tokio, the second largest heathen city in the world.

"In one ward in Brooklyn there is a population of 25,000, and not a single Protestant church or mission. In our east side Jewish quarters in a population of more than 200,000, only nine-tenths of 1 per cent. are members of Protestant churches.

"In the Dakotas the Protestant Church membership is 18 per cent. of the population, in Texas it is 29, and in South Carolina, the highest in the country, the percentage is but 43. There are more non-Christians in New York City than in the entire western half of the country. And the absence of the Gospel lays open the way for Anarchists. If the people knew the advance anarchy is making in the slums they would tremble.

"And the situation is worse now than it was three years ago. Under Tammany rule there is more crime every month, and the Anarchists gain more converts."

Miss Clark declared more church buildings would do no good. She placed most reliance on out-door preaching.

Dr. F. M. North, one of the Secretaries of the New York City Church Extension and Mission Society, said: "I would criticise only one thing in Miss Clark's statements. The means of salvation should not be considered as limited to the Protestant churches. If this city is going to be saved, if America is going to be saved, it will be with the assistance of a reformed Catholicism. If we raised our children as the Catholics do, or even as the Lutherans do, there would be no such showing of a falling off in Church membership."

Religious Revival in Brooklyn.

Another big religious revival will be begun in Brooklyn to-morrow in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, 502 Fulton Street. The Rev. Dr. Len G. Broughton of Atlanta, Ga., and the Rev. Dr. A. T. Pierson will be the speakers. The Rev. F. H. Jacobs, who was long connected with Mr. Moody in evangelistic work, will sing. Noonday meetings will be held in this hall every day for the remainder of the week.

LEGAL NOTES.

QUESTION OF MARKETABLE TITLE.—A judgment was recovered at Special Term by Ida Seidelbach and another requiring the specific performance by Robert L. Knaggs, the defendant, of a contract for the sale of land by them to him. At the time of closing the contract the defendant had refused to make the required payment, claiming the plaintiffs had not a title in fee to the premises. A deed made in 1875, under which the plaintiffs claimed title, described the grantee as "George Henry Thaule, as trustee of Ida Thaule and Alveine Thaule, sometimes heretofore improperly designated 'administrator' for said persons of the second part." The habendum clause was "to have and to hold all and singular the premises * * * unto the said party of the second part and assigns, to his and their only proper use, benefit, and behoof." Judgment given below in favor of the plaintiffs was affirmed by the First Appellate Division, which held, Justice Rumsey giving the prevailing opinion, that as the habendum clause imposed no duties on the person mentioned as trustee, the deed vested, under the statute of uses, the legal and equitable title to the premises in fee simple in the persons mentioned as beneficiaries, and a deed from the beneficiaries conveyed a marketable title which a purchaser would be required to accept. Justice McLaughlin gave a dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, holding that the burden was upon the plaintiff to show that Thaule, as trustee, did not at the time the contract was made or at the time of the trial have any interest in the land contracted to be conveyed; and they having failed to negative that possibility, the title was not a marketable one.

***

THE AGREEMENT WAS NOT USURIOUS.—Catherine Donovan, in February, 1888, by sealed instrument gave Bridget McCabe, who had been many years in her employ, a ten-thousand-dollar interest in her business. This $10,000 was to remain in the business so long as Catherine Donovan should carry it on, and at its termination that sum was to be paid Bridget McCabe from the business. Catherine was to pay Bridget 25 per cent. on this money in quarterly payments, which interest was to be in full satisfaction of all the earnings and interest on the $10,000, and if Bridget left Catherine's employment the 25 per cent. interest should cease. After Bridget's death, Edward Brennan, as Catherine's assignee, brought suit against Michael Glennon and Henry Hoyt, Bridget's executors, upon an account claimed to have been stated between Catherine and Mr. Hoyt. Hoyt had been Catherine's attorney, and still had in his hands some matters in reference to an old judgment, but for some time he had done no new business for her. She knew that in the matter of the claim he represented the estate, and not her. The First Appellate Division has reversed judgment given for the plaintiff, holding it was error not to allow Hoyt to testify as to his conversation with Catherine in respect to the claim. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, giving the opinion, said it was perfectly clear that if the silence of the executor was to bind the estate, his mouth could not be shut when he would speak by the claim that the relation of attorney and client existed between him and the claimant, against the estate which he was bound to represent. The court decided also that it was error to hold that the agreement between Catherine and Bridget was usurious, it being clear that the 25 per cent. interest on the $10,000 was intended as a compensation for the services of the employe, in addition to compensation for the use of the money.

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ACCIDENT IN A NARROW DRIVEWAY.—Mary Jordan sued the City of New York to recover damages resulting from the death of her husband, William Jordan, from an accident which occurred on the 28th of February, 1898. It appeared from the opening of plaintiff's counsel on the trial that the city maintained on Eleventh Avenue, at Seventeenth Street, a driveway across the sidewalk, to the premises of the Consolidated Gas Company, which driveway was paved with cobblestones, and was 8 feet 1 inch wide. On the right side of the driveway, at the point where it crossed the sidewalk, was a pile of stones, a few of which projected some inches over it. At the end of the driveway, on the left boundary line, was a hubstone, projecting about 18 inches above the sidewalk. Jordan, who was familiar with the situation, and was driving a truck 7 feet wide from the outside rim of one wheel to the outside rim of the other, attempted to drive over the driveway to the street, when the left forward wheel struck the hubstone and he was thrown from his wagon and killed. A judgment on dismissal of the complaint by direction of the Court, on counsel's opening, has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey. The Court held that judicial cognizance might be taken of the fact that the ordinary width of carriages is 4 feet ½ inch, and that the municipal corporation, building and maintaining the driveway, was only bound to provide for carriages of the ordinary width. The Court also held that, upon the facts stated, the city was not guilty of negligence, and that the intestate accepted the risk incident to driving over the driveway. Justice Barrett gave a dissenting opinion, holding that the attorney's statement showed that Jordan was using all necessary care and was rightfully on the premises. At the most there could only then be a question of fact as to whether or not an ordinarily prudent man, under all the circumstances, including that of the unusual width of the truck, would have been justified in using the driveway as he used it.

Trust Company to Sell Horses.

The Colonial Trust Company has the distinction of being the first corporation of its kind to engage in the sale of horses. As temporary administrator of the estate of Robert Bonner the company will sell his trotting horses in Madison Square Garden on Feb. 13.

Did it ever occur to you that a dealer of the right kind, with goods of the right kind, marked at the right price, likes to show them, whether you buy or not?

Yes, it's meant as a hint.

Clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

DR. M'GIFFERT ACCUSED

Charges of Heresy Formally Preferred by Dr. Birch.

Defendant Cited to Appear Before the New York Presbytery Feb. 12—Five Counts Specified.

Charges of heresy against the Rev. Dr. Arthur C. McGiffert were formally presented before an adjourned meeting of the New York Presbytery, at the Old First Presbyterian Church, yesterday afternoon, by the Rev. Dr. George W. F. Birch, stated clerk. Dr. McGiffert was cited to appear before the body on Feb. 12. While the Presbytery may vote to drop the charges, the present status of the case renders it certain that if this is done, it will be carried up either to the next meeting of the General Assembly or to the Synod of the State of New York.

There was a full attendance at yesterday's meeting. The Moderator, the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, warned Dr. Birch that if he failed to show probable cause for his charges he would be liable to censure. Dr. Birch then read his charges. Two hours were consumed in the reading, and there were several interruptions by members who wanted to have details of the alleged heresies omitted. A motion to adjourn made by the Rev. Dr. Francis Brown, who is also a professor in the Union Theological Seminary, was lost.

The following is a summary of the charges:

That Dr. McGiffert publicly denied the fundamental doctrine of immediate inspiration by God and the truthfulness and authority of Holy Scripture as set forth in the Confession of Faith and the Scripture itself; that he publicly denies the fundamental doctrine of the Confession of Faith and Holy Scripture concerning Christ the Mediator by teaching that the Lord Jesus Christ during His earthly life was liable to err and did err. That he publicly denies the fundamental doctrine of the Lord's Supper as said doctrine is set forth in the Confession of Faith and Holy Scripture; that he publicly denies the fundamental doctrine of the Confession of Faith and Holy Scripture concerning the justification of the believer before God; that he has violated his ordination vow in that he has not been zealous and faithful in maintaining the truths of the Gospel and the purity and peace of the Church.

Dr. Birch offered in evidence Dr. McGiffert's book, "The History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age," and several other published statements.

It was then moved that the proper citations be issued to Dr. McGiffert, and the Rev. Dr. Howard A. Johnston presented the following substitute resolution:

"Whereas, Charges having been presented this day against the Rev. Arthur C. McGiffert, D. D., by a member of this body because of certain teachings in his book entitled 'The History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age,' and whereas this Presbytery has recently considered the whole subject of Dr. McGiffert's teachings in connection with the reference of the same from the General Assembly of 1899, and after clearly stating the attitude toward the said teachings, has by a vote of 78 to 27 expressed its earnest and deliberate judgment that a judicial process at this time ought not to be entered upon, therefore be it

"Resolved, That this Presbytery cannot consistentiy enter upon further consideration of said charges, and hereby declines to further consider the same on the ground of its action taken Monday, Dec. 18, 1899."

Dr. Duffield declared this out of order, and an appeal being taken, the Moderator was sustained by a vote of 63 to 40. The original motion was then carried.

Many persons left the meeting before adjournment, among them being the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, whose only comment was, "It made us all very tired."

NO DIVORCE FOR MRS. HAIGHT.

Decision in the Deaf-Mute Trial for the Defendant.

Mrs. Mary L. Haight lost her action for a separation against her husband, Henry Jansen Haight, yesterday, when Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, handed down a decision in favor of the defendant.

Mr. Haight and his wife are deaf-mutes. Mr. Haight is a millionaire. Mrs. Haight claimed he abandoned her for Miss Essie Spanton, another deaf-mute. She also said he refused to allow her, since 1895, more than $125 a month, which sum was totally inadequate to maintain her and her family in the style they had been accustomed to prior to that time.

TRIED DRESS ON IN COURT.

Mrs. Reinhart Lost Suit, However, as Did Her Friend Who Refused.

A number of fashionably dressed women appeared in the Yorkville Civil District Court yesterday afternoon to hear the suits against their friends Mrs. Sylvan A. Hammerslough of 225 West Seventy-ninth Street and Mrs. E. L. Reinhart of the same address, brought by Haas Brothers, dressmakers.

The complainants declared that an imported model gown to cost $135 had been made for Mrs. Hammerslough and one of the same kind to cost $128 had been made for Mrs. Reinhart. The women refused to accept them, saying the garments did not fit.

Justice Joseph declared that the gowns should be put on in court, so that it might be judged whether they fitted or not, but Mrs. Hammerslough objected. The case was thereupon declared against her and judgment given for the plaintiff.

Mrs. Reinhart, however, put her dress on in the Justice's private room. She then came out to let the dress be seen. She turned around a number of times on the bridge, and everybody kept silent while the dress was scrutinized by all eyes. Justice Joseph at last remarked there was a wrinkle in the back.

"Oh, that can be remedied very easily," said one of the complainants' tailors, who was present. Justice Joseph thought that would do, and he said he would have to give judgment for the plaintiff in this case also.

Mr. Sherer's Example Followed.

A financial necessity of the Harlem Club, to meet the expense of repairing and refurnishing it last Spring, was the issuing of a third mortgage bond for $5,000. The certificates were taken up by members. At the annual election of the club on Saturday the retiring President, William Sherer, who is manager of the Bank Clearing House, made the end of his official term memorable by surrendering his certificate of the issue for $100. The example was so quickly followed that the third mortgage indebtedness was almost wiped out.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

REDUCED DESKS.

Even in Dame Fashion's present luxurious mood, we know from the amount she has already chosen that our designs delight her.

MAHOGANY, $20.00, $24.00 & $31.00
(former prices $26.00 to $42.00.)

The popularity of mahogany is well-deserved, and as we pay special attention to the selection of beautifully marked wood you can trace not only fountain effects, graceful landscapes, but the exquisite cloud effects that appeal to every artistic temperament.

Aristocrats all and priced as if they were plebeians, because you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

FUNERAL OF FELIX MORRIS.

Eulogy of the Rev. Mr. Savage—Very Simple Services.

Very simple services characterized the funeral of Felix Morris, the actor, at All Souls' Unitarian Church, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street, yesterday morning. There was no music. Scripture reading and brief addresses by the Revs. Minot J. Savage and Thomas R. Slicer, followed by a prayer and benediction, formed the entire church service.

The Rev. Minot J. Savage, in his address, said:

"It is no easy task for me to stand here and speak these few and simple words. I loved Felix Morris, and would rather sit with those who are mourning his loss. If all actors were like him, the supposed gulf between the stage and Church would be so narrow that the feeblest foot could step across. There has never been a time since I knew him that I would not have welcomed him to speak in my place. He was not only an actor, but also a noble, true gentleman. He had a grand sense of personal honor. Like Mark Twain, he realized that honor was even above law.

"He never advertised himself by any scandal touching his private or professional life. In public and private he was a sweet, noble, true man."

Dr. Slicer, in his address, spoke of his friendly relations with Mr. Morris and of the dead actor's interest in church work.

There were no pall bearers. The mourners were his widow, Mrs. Florence Morris; his daughters, Mildred and Felice; Mrs. W. R. Page of Chicago, a sister of Mrs. Morris, and Mr. Leighton Baker of the Borough of Brooklyn.

Among those who attended the funeral were E. W. Morgan, Alfred Becks, Charles Walcott, James L. Carhart, Howard Kyle, Charles Butler, and John Magonigle, Superintendent of The Players.

A number of beautiful floral tributes were sent by the actor's former friends.

The body was taken to Greenwood Cemetery, where it was placed in the receiving vault.

Assistant Surgeon Bill Indorsed.

The New York County Medical Association at its stated meeting last night indorsed Senate Bill 1,782, which was introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Thomas C. Platt last month, for the purpose of giving the same status to Acting Assistant Surgeons of the United States Army that is given to the Acting Assistant Surgeons of the Navy. Resolutions were adopted requesting the delegates to the American Medical Association and the State Medical Association, when selected, to present the bill to these associations and inform them of the action of the New York County Medical Association.

Charges Against a Policeman.

Charges have been preferred against Policeman Bernard Connolly of the arson department of the District Attorney's office of having an interest in the resort at 46 West Twenty-eighth Street, known as the Arcadia, and of having acted as manager of the place. They will be investigated by Inspector Brooks of the Charles Street Police Station, to which Connolly is nominally attached. Connolly says the establishment is owned and managed by his brother-in-law, William McKenna, and that he had visited the place occasionally solely for the purpose of collecting money owned to him by McKenna.

Jersey City Clubhouse Burned.

The Jersey City Yacht Clubhouse, on the bay shore at Phillips Street, near Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City, took fire at 7 o'clock last night and was completely destroyed. It was a two-story frame building. The lower floor was filled with sails of dismantled yachts laid up for the Winter. The total loss is about $5,000.

Col. Gardiner Goes to Work To-day.

After an absence lasting four weeks with the exception of one day last week, spent at his office, District Attorney Gardiner will return to his work to-day. He says this time he thinks his recovery from his broken rib will be permanent.

The Mosler Pictures.

The interesting exhibition of Mr. Henry Mosler's pictures will be open free to the public at the American Art Galleries this and to-morrow evening from 8 to 10 P. M. The sale will take place in the same galleries on Thursday evening.

Mr. Carnegie to be Club's Guest.

Andrew Carnegie will be the guest of honor at a dinner to be given by his fellow-members of the Lotos Club on Jan. 27 at the clubhouse.

Cotton Dress Goods.

On Tuesday, January 16th.

Novelty cotton fabrics, for Spring.

New designs, — delicate shades, — sheer or heavy textures.

Mousseline with latest border designs. Floral, hand printed nets.

Mercerized Sea Island Cotton,—wide or line stripes, pastel or bright colors, and black and white.

A handsome, washable material, with fine silken surface, 28 inches wide,
85 cents per yard.

Mousseline de Soie, exquisite patterns or plain colors,
50 cents per yard.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

For $25.00,
Broken lots of $45, $42 and $40 Overcoats.

For $15.00,
$25, $24, $22 and $20 Men's Suits.

Equal reductions in Boys' and Children's Clothes.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Registered Trade Mark.

Continuation OF THE Annual Sale

At "The Linen Store"

WITH EXCEPTIONAL VALUES IN

French Hemstitched Table Linen
at $20.00 a set; value $27.50 to $37.50.

Table Cloths, 2 to 4 yards long
at from $2.00 to $21.50 each.

Napkins—⅝, ¾ and ⅞ sizes
at from $1.50 to $17.50 a dozen.

Towels (Hemmed Huckaback)
white and colored borders, $1.50 to $3.50. doz.

Hemstitched Huckaback
plain or damask figured, $3.00 to $6.00 doz.

Linen Sheets (Single Bed Size)
$3.75 to $7.50 a pair.

Linen Sheets (Double Bed Size)
$4.50 to $9.00 a pair.

Pillow Cases in All Sizes
at from $1.00 to $3.50 a pair.

Blankets of Best Makes
10x4, 11x4, 12x4, and 13x4 size, at from $2.50 to $20.00 per pair.

The goods are all fresh and trustworthy, and the large variety offers a wide range for discriminating choice.

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street.

Stern Bros
in their
Dressmaking Dep't
(Third Floor)
are prepared to take orders for
Tailor-made Gowns,
Reception, Dinner and Evening Costumes
during the month of January at
Great Reductions from Regular Prices
West 23d Street

FATHER AND SON BURIED.

Last Honors to John Gustav and Gustav F. Perrenoud.

Side by side father and son were laid at rest in the Greenwood Cemetery yesterday afternoon. The father was John Gustav Perrenoud, ninety-one years of age, who died in Denver, Col., on Jan. 3. Gustav F. Perrenoud, the son, was killed in an accident on Dec. 30, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue. The latter was fifty-four years old and a partner of George D. Bayaud, a distiller's agent at 56 New Street. He was a member of the Army and Navy Club.

The funeral service over the body of the son took place at noon yesterday, in Trinity Church. They were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, assisted by the Rev. A. W. Wilson, a curate of Trinity. The casket was covered by a large American flag and a profusion of magnificent floral offerings. There were present at the church about 300 persons, including a number of Mr. Perrenoud's business associates and members of the Army and Navy Club. The immediate mourners were Mrs. J. I. B. Bayaud, an aunt, and three sisters of the deceased man.

The pall bearers were Col. C. N. Swift, Col. C. E. Heuberer, Judge William C. Holbrook, Paymaster G. De Forrest Barton, United States Navy; Capt. G. N. Whistler, United States Army; Capt. John Golding, Col. John Lookwood, Chief Engineer Loring, United States Navy; Capt. F. O. Von Fritsch, Lieut. G. Nickels, United States Navy; Dr. Matt Chalmers, and George Dorrance.

Services over the body of the elder Mr. Perrenoud were held in Denver. The body arrived here Friday, and was taken to Greenwood. There was a short service conducted by the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet at Greenwood, where both bodies were lowered into the ground.

Another Automobile Permit Granted.

President Clausen of the Park Board, who some time ago revoked the permit for an automobile of Jefferson Seligman of 11 East Sixty-seventh Street, yesterday granted another permit to Mr. Seligman. The new permit is for a victoria, stanhope style, and is the first permit that has been granted for this style of vehicle.

Unserved Warrants in Queens.

District Attorney Merrill yesterday brought to the attention of the Queens County Grand Jury the large number of warrants that have been unserved, issued mainly in Long Island City. President York of the Police Board and Deputy Chief Clayton of the Borough of Queens were examined by the Grand Jurors.

SILK.

Black Taffetas,—fine quality,—24 inches wide. Suitable for blouse waists or skirts,
75 cents per yard;
Value, 95 cents

Peau de Soie,—22 inches wide, excellent quality, soft finish,
95 cents per yard;
Value, $1.25

Imported Peau de Soie,—22 inches wide—a fine lustrous fabric, rich, heavy quality,
$1.25 per yard; Value, $1.50
1.50 " " " 1.85

These figures are quoted for usually high priced silks, although the recent advance in the cost of raw silk materially adds to the value of such fabrics.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

UPHOLSTERY DEP'T.

LACE CURTAINS.
In preparation for spring stock. Incomplete lines, sets of less than five pairs.
Irish Point,
$2.50, $3.50, $5.00 and $8.00 per pair;
Formerly $4.00 to $12.50.

French hand-made Renaissance,
$5.00, $8.50 and $12.50;
Formerly $7.00 to $18.50 per pair.

CURTAIN MUSLIN.
Dotted and figured,—double border. 36 inches and 40 inches wide.
16c. per yd.;
Value 25c.

Tambour embroidered muslins, 27 inches wide, 10c., 12½c. and 15c. per yd.

Organdies for curtains and draperies, finished with lace insertion,—42 inches wide,
25c. per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

SALE OF TOILET ARTICLES.

Mulhen's No. 4711 Toilet Soap.
Violet, Rose, Sandal, Lilac, Heliotrope and d'Espagne.
Colgate's Toilet Soap, "Caprice" and "Gerosa."
25c. per box of 3 cakes.

Pure Olive Oil Soap (Green).
25 cents per bar.

Concentrated Extract of Witch Hazel,—large size bottle.
18 cents.

1,000 Loonen's Imported Tooth Brushes, fully guaranteed. 4 and 5 rows,
15 cents each;
Former prices, 25 cents and 35 cents.

Imported Nail Polishers, Olive and Satin Wood, 5 inches long,
40 cents each;
Former price, 65 cents

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:20.
ONLY MATINEES SATURDAY.
MAUDE ADAMS in The LITTLE MINISTER

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:20.
MATINEES TO-MORROW & SATURDAY.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY in BROTHER OFFICERS

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8 o'clock. Mats., 2:15.
3D MONTH. MATINEES SATURDAY ONLY.
Wm. Gillette in His New Play, Sherlock Holmes.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., n'r B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
Greatest Hit This Season. WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evgs. 8:20 Matinée Saturday.
In Sydney Grundy's Comedy
MRS. LANGTRY THE DEGENERATES.

PROCTOR'S 23d ST. Cont. Perf. 15, 25,50c. Ed. Harrigan&Co HildaThomas Co Ed. Latell.
O. K. Sato, Harding & Ah Sid, Mov'g Pic's, 30 Oths

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. MOULIERE SISTERS, THE NAWNS.
Leo Dervalto, Pauline Moran & "Picks," 30 Oths.

EVANS' HERALD SQUARE THEATRE
THE FAD OF THE SEASON David Belasco's NAUGHTY ANTHONY
Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Crowds turned away.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
To-morrow Evg. at 8, FAUST. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Saleza, Scotti, and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev'g., Jan. 19, at 8, AIDA. Mmes. Eames and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Scotti, and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli
Sat. Mat., Jan. 20, at 2, LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, De Reszke. Conductor, Paur.
Sat. Ev'g, Jan. 20, at 8, at Popular Prices, Grand Double Bill. I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Suzanne Adams, MM. Salignac and Scotti. To be followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mme. Calvé, MM. Dippel, Dufriche. Conductor, Bevignani.
Sun. Evg., Jan. 21, at 8:15, Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Gadski and Zelie de Lussan; MM. Saleza, Campanari, and Van Rooy, together with the Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Paur.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
TWO PIANO RECITALS BY
MISS ETHEL NEWCOMB.
TUESDAY, JAN. 16TH, 8:15 P. M.
TUESDAY, FEB. 6TH, 2:30 P. M.
Reserved Seats $1.00 & $1.50. For sale at Schuberth's Music Store, 25 Union Square.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
THIS AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK,
Last Lecture-Song Recital
by the renowned English Vocal Teacher,
Mr. William Shakespeare
Assisted by Mr. Henry Waller.
Res. Seats $1.50 and $1. On sale at Schuberth's.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. SNELLING.
SONG RECITAL. Monday Afternoon, Jan. 22, at 3.
Mrs. Grenville Snelling,
Reserved Seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:20
Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2.
Daniel Frohman's Company
2D MONTH.
The Maneuvers of Jane
Comedy, 4 acts, by Henry Arthur Jones.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30.
Daniel Frohman, Manager
LAST WEEK. MATS. THURS. & SAT.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL in MISS HOBBS
Next Monday, "The Surprises of Love."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
TO-NIGHT AT 8:30. THE FIRST VIOLIN
To-morrow eve., A Parisian Romance; Thursday, Cyrano de Bergerac; Friday, Beau Brummell; Sat. Mat., The First Violin; Sat eve., Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

WALDORF-ASTORIA
To-night at 8:15. Mr. Henry K. Hadley
Composer-Conductor.
Selected Orchestra of 60, assisted by
Direction Victor Thrane. Mr. David Bispham
Tickets $2. Boxes $15 and $25. On sale at Schuberth's and Tyson's, (Waldorf-Astoria.)

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Small Ball Room
THIS AFTERNOON,
MISS MARIE POTVIN'S
Piano Recital—Assisted by Miss CLARA KALISHER. Admission, $1. L. M. RUBEN, Mgr.

CARNEGIE HALL.
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Mr. WILHELM GERICKE.. Conductor
Wed. Aft., Jan. 17. Thurs. Evs., Jan. 18.
Soloist.
Mr. Ludwig Breitner | Mme. Schumann-Heink
Tickets at box office and Tyson's at reg. prices.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
Evs., 8:15. 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
MARTHA
1,100 SEATS 25c
Jan. 22 Double Bill. AT THE LOWER HARBOUR 630th & THE MAGIC MELODY. SILVER Time. VIOLET VASE SOUVENIRS.

BERKELEY LYCEUM,
19-21 W. 44th St.
Six beautifully illuminated lectures by
GARRETT P. SERVISS,
Wed., Jan. 17, 11 A. M. } 3d Lecture, "Bonnie Scotland."
Tickets: Single Lecture, $1.00; seats reserved, Balcony Seats, 50c. For sale at Berkeley Lyceum.

Koster & Bial's
Jarbeau, Fred'k Hallen & Mollie Fuller, Solaret Goldin, Tim Cronin, & others.
MAT. TO-MORROW. Popular Prices, 50c.

COMIQUE B'WAY & 29TH. MATINEE TODAY 25 & 50c. THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
TAMMANY TIGERS—2 Burlesques.
EXTRA—MLLE. PAULA.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
Last 5 Nights. Last Saturday Matinee.
FRANK DANIELS in THE AMEER.
Jan. 22—OLGA NETHERSOLE in SAPHO.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. 75TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of OIL PAINTINGS at The Fine Arts Society, 215 West 57th St.
Jan. 1 to Jan. 27. Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 8 P. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission .....25c.

CASINO! Last Wk! Mat. To-day! Mat. Every Day! Mats. Same as Ngts! Farewell Sat. Ngt!
LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD!
Nxt. Mon.—London "Belle of N.Y."—Seats selling

THE NEW YORK Nxt. Sat. Ev., Jan. 20, Initial Presentation of the New Magnificent Spectacle. BROAD